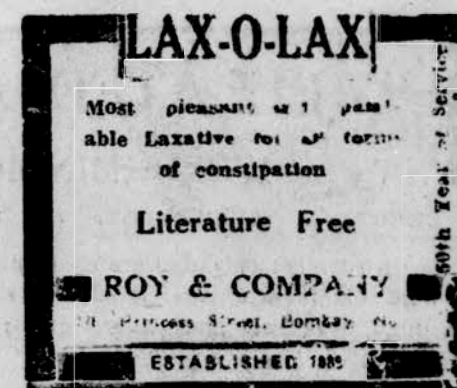
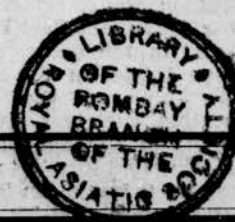




The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDER: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.



VOL. XXVI NO. 41

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1938

PRICE: ONE ANNA

WHITE PAPER ON INDIAN CRISIS

Earl Winterton's Assurance

Sequel To Demand For Detailed Information On Ministerial Resignations

In the House of Commons, Col. Wedgwood Benn asked the Under Secretary of State for India by private notice whether he could make some statement on the resignation of the Ministries in Bihar and the United Provinces.

Earl Winterton said, "I greatly regret that the Ministries in the United Provinces and Bihar which, since they took office in July last year, have administered the Government in two important Provinces with prudence and moderation have found it necessary to resign."

FEATURE OF CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

Their resignation arose out of a policy they proposed to pursue in connection with the release of the so-called political prisoners. It had been an important feature of the programme of the Congress ministries in all provinces to secure the release of all prisoners convicted of crimes which were considered to be actuated by a political motive.

The Governors in the provinces in which there have been Congress ministries, had after consultation with the Governor-General, found themselves able to accept the proposals of their ministries for the release of a substantial number of such prisoners having satisfied themselves after an examination of each individual case on its merits that no menace to peace and tranquillity of the province was involved.

In the United Provinces, 14 political prisoners had been released this way and in Bihar 15 but there remain 15 more in the United Provinces and 26 in Bihar, some of whom had been convicted of serious crimes of violence. The Governors were fully prepared to deal with the cases of the remaining prisoners on the same basis of individual scrutiny but the ministries in both provinces were no longer content with this procedure and proposed to release forthwith the whole remainder of the so-called political prisoners in their provinces without regard to the nature or the circumstances of their crimes.

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The Governor-General upon whom the act has placed a special responsibility for preventing any grave menace to peace and tranquillity of India or any part thereof has decided that he could not agree to the immediate indiscriminate release of a body of legally convicted prisoners (Ministerial cheers) which included dangerous terrorists with very bad criminal records. He is satisfied and my noble friend, Marquis of Zetland, is in full agreement with him that the adoption of the proposals of the Ministries in these two provinces would be attended by the gravest risk to peace and tranquillity of India.

It is clear that an unconditional acceptance of the doctrine that crimes of violence if actuated by a motive that can be described as political—and this description might well be regarded as covering communal activities—need not be subject to penalties prescribed by the law of the land and imposed in the due course of justice, must strike at the very root of law and order in India. Even if there were some provinces wherein the effects would not immediately be felt, in the end the basis of good government everywhere would inevitably be dangerously impaired. The Governor-General accordingly felt bound to use the power conferred on him by the Act and directed the Governors of the United Provinces and Bihar to refuse their assent to their Ministers' proposals. The Ministries thereupon tendered their resignation.

Col. Wedgwood Benn asked Earl (Continued on Page 8 Col 4)

VICEROY ALONE CAN AVERT CRISIS

(From Our Special Correspondent) HARIPURA, Feb. 16.

Gandhiji has spoken at last and things are getting clearer. Though there have been references in speeches of Gandhiji, Jawaharlal and Subhas Bose to the impending crisis, it should not be understood that it is the Congress high command which is out to force a crisis on Viceroy or Governors.

Gandhiji clinched the issue when he asked whether "the discharge of a few prisoners" which is a matter of routine administrative detail, warranted intervention from the Governor-General.

Enquiries show that no directions have yet been given to Congress ministries in other provinces to force the issue but Congress ministries would be called upon to indicate their self-respect and that of the Nation by resigning unless the Viceroy rescinds his orders.

Thus the key to the situation lies in the hands of the Viceroy who alone, according to Gandhiji, can avert a crisis whose consequences "nobody can foretell."

LONDON GREETINGS TO CONGRESS

LONDON, Feb. 16. A meeting of representative Indians convened by Messrs. G. S. Dara, J. Kanga, C. R. Vakil and P. B. Seal at the National Trade Union Club, London, has sent a message of greetings and solidarity to Haripura.

Messages were received from the Earl of Kinnoull and Earl of Listowel.

The latter, as President of the Chinese Campaign Committee, has thanked the Congress for the bold lead given for the Japanese boycott.—Reuter.

CHINESE HOPE FOR BETTER LUCK

HANKOW, Feb. 16. Chinese authorities are convinced that after an anxious week the military situation has taken a turn for the better. They have now consolidated the positions on the Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow Railway fronts, where the Japanese have launched a simultaneous drive. The sudden Japanese advance southward along the Peiping-Hankow Railway causes little anxiety, while the Crack Central Government forces are defending well-prepared position in the neighbourhood of the Yellow River. "If the Japanese attempt to cross the river, it will cost them dearly."

MISSIONARY WOMAN WOUNDED Several American and Australian women belonging to the Independent Gospel Boat Mission



Gandhiji going on one of his rounds at Vithalnagar, Haripura. To his left is Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta.

Last Straw For Congress Ministers

Mahatma On "Uncalled-for & Unfortunate Interference" Of Governor-General

HARIPURA, February 16.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement about the Ministerial crisis:

"THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S INTERFERENCE WITH THE PROPOSAL OF THE BIHAR MINISTERS SEEMS TO BE MOST UNFORTUNATE AND UNCALLED FOR. I HAVE READ AND RE-READ SECTION 12C (5) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT. IT AUTHORIZES INTERFERENCE WHEN THERE IS A GRAVE MENACE TO PEACE AND TRANQUILLITY IN ANY PART OF INDIA THROUGH ANY ACTION PROPOSED BY MINISTERS. SURELY THE DISCHARGE OF A FEW PRISONERS EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE CONVICTED OF CRIME INVOLVING VIOLENCE, FOR WHAT THEY NO DOUBT ERRINGLY BELIEVED TO BE THE COUNTRY'S CAUSE SO FAR AS I COULD SEE COULD NOT ENDANGER PEACE AND TRANQUILLITY. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S INTERFERENCE WOULD COME PROPERLY IF THERE WAS DISORDER CONSEQUENT UPON SUCH RELEASE."

BEWILDERING ACTION.

"In the case which has brought about the interference, I understand, the Bihar Prime Minister has been assured by the prisoners that they had changed their mentality and that they wanted to live, if they were discharged, as peaceful citizens. The action of the Governor-General bewilders me and makes me suspect whether this proposal of discharging the prisoners in question was merely the last straw and that the Congress Ministers in general had fatigued the British authority. I hope that my suspicion is groundless but if it is so I fail to understand the interference unless there are good grounds of which the public have no knowledge. How I wish it was possible for the Governor-General to retrace his step and avert a crisis whose consequences nobody can foretell."—United Press.

operating on the Yellow River had narrow escapes, when Japanese planes bombed and machine-gunned their boats according to reliable reports from Kaifeng. One woman was wounded by bomb splinters.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TROOPS FACE ENEMY

PEIPING, Feb. 16. Japanese official reports claim that the capture of Weihsui has brought the Japanese troops face to face with the three Chinese Central Government divisions.—Reuter.

SUBHAS JAWAHAR & SARDAR MEET MAHATMA

VITHALNAGAR, February 16. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Pan-

CHHATARI SUMMONED BY GOVERNOR

LUCKNOW, Feb. 16. It is reliably understood that the Nawab of Chhatari, Leader of the Opposition, who is now at Aligarh, has been summoned by the Governor.—United Press.

WELL DONE, BIHAR CABINET

Congress Leaders Greet Ministers

PATNA, Feb. 16. Messages have been received from Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Subhas Bose, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other leaders congratulating the Ministry on its action.—A.P.

POSITION IN BIHAR

PATNA, Feb. 16. It is reliably understood that the Governor of Bihar has intimated to the Ministers individually that, until he makes suitable arrangements to conduct the King's Government, he cannot accept their resignation. It is further understood that Mr. Chandreshwar Prasad Narain Sinha, Leader of the Coalition Party, was invited by the Governor to meet the latter this noon. It is said that he was asked by the Governor to form the Bihar Ministry, whereupon the former requested His Excellency for time to consider the matter over.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 16. The Congress Working Committee held three hours sitting tonight, when it is understood to have considered future plans.

As the Premiers, Pandit Pant and Srikrishna Sinha have not arrived, it was thought necessary that the Committee should hear them before coming to a decision. The Committee will meet the Ministers to-morrow morning. Practically all Ministers from Madras, Bombay and Central Provinces are here.—A.P.

'Big Fight For Freedom' Ahead

Jawaharlal's Farewell To A.I.C.C. Members

Nehru's Mantle Falls On Youngest Of Our War Generals, Says Mrs. Naidu

VITHALNAGAR, February 16.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's brief reference to the resignations of the Congress Ministers in his farewell address to the members of the All-India Congress Committee is considered to be of immense significance and a peep into the future in Congress circles.

GLIMPSES OF BIG FIGHT

The outgoing President even went to the extent of saying that he saw glimpses of a big fight for freedom at no distant date.

COMING AS HIS REMARKS DID AFTER PROLONGED CONVERSATIONS WITH MAHATMA GANDHI AND OTHER CONGRESS LEADERS THEY ARE TAKEN AS AN INDICATION OF WHAT IS IN THE MIND OF THE CONGRESS HIGH COMMAND.

The Next Step

WHILE THE LOGICAL CONCLUSION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONFLICT AND CRISIS IS CONSIDERED TO BE NON-VIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT AND OTHER METHODS OF DIRECT ACTION, IT APPEARS THAT NO PRECIPITATE ACTION WILL BE RECOMMENDED OR TAKEN.

THE ACTION OF THE MINISTERS WILL NATURALLY FIND READY APPROVAL AMONG THE CONGRESS DELEGATES AS EVEN THE TREND OF THOUGHT AMONG THE SOCIALISTS AND KISAN WORKERS INDICATES.

The occasion has provided the need for solidarity and united action. Thanks to the British Government, the Congress will continue to be a common meeting ground for the right and left, remarked a leading Socialist during conversations with the United Press special correspondent.

It appears that the Working Committee will draft a resolution approving the stand taken by the Ministers as hinted by Pandit Nehru in his parting message.

NOT SPORTSMANLIKE

The view among the Congress leaders is that the British Government has not played the game and honoured in spirit the implied undertaking of non-interference in the work of Ministers contained in Lord Linlithgow's statement, made with the full approval of His Majesty's Government, which made it possible for the Congress High Command to permit office acceptance.

SECRET INSTRUCTIONS

While the resolution will be framed after talks with the Premiers and Ministers who have arrived and will arrive to-morrow morning, it is understood that instructions to be issued to the Ministers will not be disclosed.

NOT IMMEDIATELY

In any case it appears that resignations by the Ministers of the other five provinces will not follow immediately. The position will be watched before the final word is sent to them from the Congress headquarters.

Bose's Tribute To Jawahar

Thanking the members of the A.I.C.C. for the honour shown to him for having elected him to the chair left vacant by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Subhas Bose said:

"I am sure I shall be voicing the feelings of every one in this House when I convey on your behalf our heart-felt gratitude to our retiring President for the outstanding ability and devotion

with which he has conducted the proceedings of the A.I.C.C. during the last two years. I am too conscious of my own shortcomings. Not only I am new to this office but I have been out of public life for the last six years. In these circumstances it is only with your help and co-operation that I can expect to do justice to the high office you have called upon me to fill.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION

"I therefore ask you for your help and co-operation. Friends, as our retiring President has just reminded us, we are fast approaching a crisis. While facing this crisis we have also a heavy agenda before us. I, therefore appeal to you to be brief in all your speeches in this House and I hope if you extend your help and co-operation we should be able to finish our agenda in time and thereby do justice to ourselves and to the great organisation to which we have the honour to belong."

'Youngest War General'

President Bose then called Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to move a vote of thanks to the retiring President.

In doing so Mrs. Naidu said: "I do not think I should have been called upon to move a vote of thanks to the retiring President because I am too close to him in many affairs to be impartial about his many-sided activities and ideals."

She referred to the observation made by Pandit Nehru at the Lucknow Session of the Congress where in his concluding remarks he had said that he was returning to obscurity. They had all seen how the prophecy then made by the speaker that in Pandit Nehru's case obscurity in national service was inconceivable had come true.

Who does not realise, said

(Continued on Page 7 Col 4)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

62. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a B.Com. with accountancy as an accountant for Behar Sugar Works Pachrukhi, Salary Rs. 100 rising by 7-12 to 150. Apply Babubhai Ambalal and Co., Post Box 28, Ahmedabad. (7946)

Shree Atma Nand Jain Inter. College. Wanted: A qualified Principal for Shree Atma Nand Jain Intermediate College to be opened shortly at Ambala City. Apply by the end of February, stating qualifications and minimum pay acceptable to Rikhab Dass Jain, Pleadar, Ambala City. (7945)

Rajaram College, Kholhapur—Wanted a Professor of Physics for the Rajaram College, Kholhapur, in the grade of Rs. 150-200, 2-300 p.m. Post temporary for the present, but likely to be permanent. A scholar with foreign qualifications and a doctorate will be preferred. Apply to the Principal up to the end of February 1938. (7947)

Wanted immediately for a large up-country Cotton Mill (1) a Secretary Accountant with full knowledge of office routine and (2) a competent Weaving Superintendent well-up in costings. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to Box No. 7924. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced English Correspondence Clerk knowing typewriting. Salary according to qualification. Apply Box No. 9835, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Muslim Graduate Secretary for an Educational Trust. Experience of office routine and administration necessary. Apply stating qualifications and age to Box No. 9811, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let Four and Five Rooms Flats at Modi Building Chhapati. Inquire on site or Phone 23564 or 24813. (9813)

97. HOTELS (UP-COUNTRY)

Madras Hotel opened at Vithalnagar, Opposite Congress Post and Telegraph Office. Excellent vegetarian meals and refreshments. Prompt service, catering, a speciality. Coupon Tickets available for whole season. (9826)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9836 "Bombay Chronicle."

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Shorthand in 24 hours: Dutton's Shorthand has only 6 rules and 29 characters. Complete Theory learned in 24 hours. Practice quickly gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for free first lesson.—The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters, Delhi, 14. (9788)

219. PATENT MEDICINES

Free! Greatest Tonic and Rejuvenator. Muskambri formula used by ancient Kings and Emperors. KASTURI STORES, DELHI. (9828)

Public Notices

TO PAST STUDENTS OF THE T. & T. V. SARVAJANIK HIGH SCHOOL, SURAT.

It is proposed to issue a Jubilee Volume, containing, among other things, brief life-sketches of some of the prominent Past Pupils of the School, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the School and Silver Jubilee of the Sarvajanic Education Society, Surat. Past students of the School are therefore requested kindly to supply the following information to the Headmaster before 15-3-38:

- (1) Full Name and Address.
- (2) Approximate period of attendance in the School (with years, if possible).
- (3) Present position.
- (4) A brief life sketch (about 25 printed lines).

B. J. AKKAD, Headmaster.

T. & T. V. Sarvajanic High School, Surat.

11-2-38. 7907.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

Tenders are invited for the supply of Khaki Overalls for the scavenging staff—6,000 Nos. for men and 2,650 Nos. for women for delivery within one month of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday the 7th March, 1938, together with an earnest money deposit of Rs. 500. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tenders for 'Khaki Overalls'."

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 for each set.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner, A. P. SALDANHA, Chief Storekeeper.

566, DeLisle Road, Bombay No. 11, 15th February, 1938. 7948.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF JOSEPH BAPTISTA Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that all persons having any claim against the estate of the late Mr. Joseph Baptista, Barrister-at-law, late of Matharpacady, Mazagon, Bombay, Christian, deceased, who died at Matharpacady, Mazagon, aforesaid, on the 18th day of September, 1930, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 3rd day of February, 1933, to Alfred Joseph Baptista, Esq., Solicitor, Christian, Bombay, the Administrator of the estate of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the said Administrator at his address viz. Matharpacady, Mazagon, Bombay, after which date, the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them and to deliver up the said securities or the property as the case may be to the said Administrator at his address aforesaid.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1938.

ALFRED JOSEPH BAPTISTA, Administrator.

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Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

(Works Branch).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of quarry materials required by the Works Branch during the year 1938-39 will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1938.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees 5 each to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK, City Engineer.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 15th February, 1938. 7949.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 168 of 1933

ONKARMAL CHUNILAL, Plaintiff

vs.

JAGANNATH BINRAJ and others. Defendants

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 22nd February, 1934, and Order, dated 12-8-37, the following immovable and movable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court house on WEDNESDAY, 23rd February, 1938, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS

The 13/16th Share right, title and interest of the defendants in land with the tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situated in the village of Malkapur District Buldhana, measuring 7 acres and 18 Gunthas or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Court of Settlement Officer under Old Survey No. 1432 and Serial No. 14, Street No. 22 and Plot No. 14.

The 13/16th Share and all right, title and interest of the defendants in the Ginning factory erected on the property hereinbefore firstly described called "The Narsing Jagannath Ginning Factory" and the 52 Gins therein and the Engines, Boilers, Machinery and all other accessories, stores and materials lying in the said factory.

FOR further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs MALVI RAN-CHODDAS and CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at YUSUF BUILDING, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1938.

G. R. KHAIRAZ, Commissioner.

(7936)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF DEAD SURPLUS STORES AT G. I. P. RLY. CARRIAGE & WAGON & ELECTRIC DEPOT, MATUNGA.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway (Bombay) sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place on THURSDAY, the 24th February, 1938 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Dead surplus stores comprising a big lot of scrap timber mixed, bottom boards, baboolwood, small pieces, broken trolly, Burma Teak sawn, motor shunt round complete but without starter, Abbestos Sheets and Lagging, oily cotton waste, Petrol etc. lighting one and four cylinder sets etc.

For the full list apply to the undersigned.

A deposit of 10 per cent. in cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

7944.

TO-DAY!!

AT 1-30 P.M.

SIXTH

ZENANA SHOW

OF

Bombay's Brilliant Attraction

JEEVAN

PRABHAT

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI

NOW IN THE

16th WEEK

MINERVA

TALKIES

Usual Shows Daily:

5-30, 8, 10-30.

TO-DAY

AT 1-30 P.M.

ZENANA SHOW

Kisan Kanya

MAJESTIC

CINEMA

DAILY: 5-15, 8, & 10-30.

"MEETHA (sweet) ZAHAR" (poison) has been made.

SOHRAB MODI is the INVENTOR!

Watch this space TO-MORROW.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA

O. S. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SEANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
London Maru	21st Feb. (10th Jan)	
Hoku	12th Feb. (19th Jan)	
Himalaya	11th Feb. (18th Jan)	
Naples	26th Feb. (11th Apr.)	
Borneo	8th Apr. (23rd Apr.)	

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA.

(Incorporated in Japan).

Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 22084.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

"A Setback To Banking Habits"

Sir Purshottamdas Deprecates Levy Of Tax On Cheque-drawing

Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas has issued the following statement on the subject of levy of stamp duty on cheques:

"No stamp on cheques and nominal stamps on hundies were the two things repeatedly pressed on Government of India during the last two decades roughly by any person or Committee advising them regarding the banking and currency needs of the country. The first was accepted by Government in 1927, and the Reserve Bank therefore pressed for the second relief being available to the country as early as possible. The Finance Member offers that, and, actually suggests that the utility of 'no stamps' on cheques has been exhausted. It is a definitely retrograde step which is now suggested by the Finance Member."

It is true that the Reserve Bank have been pressing for lower stamps on hundies, but they never suggested—I wonder if they would ever conceive of—this at the expense of the far larger number of users of cheques. I consider direct encouragement of the habit of banking by every literate person far more important than a fillip to the hundi system in the country. I do not under-value the importance of the latter, but I have no doubt the Government of India took the correct step in 1927 when they removed the stamp duty on cheques first, as being the more important. It is no use giving a small slice with one hand and taking away a big joint with the other.

"ABUSE" DENIED

It is amusing to see any body of bankers allege that the cheque system is being "abused", because there is no stamp on it, at the expense of the drawer. I suppose their grievance is that people draw cheques for small amounts. I have not heard of any such complaint in the United Kingdom or Europe where cheques are being drawn for less than £1. Indeed, if Banks in India wish the current accounts with them to be in hundreds or thousands, there is no legal bar to any bank stipulating that in their conditions for current accounts. But such easy-going banks will not risk this stipulation as they know that competition will tell on their list of clients. Indeed, one may ask: Are Banks in India meant only for commercial firms and rich persons? Are the lower middle classes handling Rs. 100 or 125 a month not to have the facility to bank their few tens? The spacious days of having cheques drawn only in multiples of hundreds and thousands must definitely be left behind. Is it not necessary to put in the daily financial resources of the country the tens and fifties of the crores upon crores of the humbler class in the urban and rural areas of the country? Can they afford a few annas, or even an anna, as lightly as appears to be thought by the Finance Member? If their condition is to be overlooked, why talk of branches of banks in wayside rural areas?

It is said that the amount passing through Bank Clearing Houses during the last two decades has not gone up. What does this prove? That the value of the turnover in rupees has not gone up. This can be due to lower values for exports, imports and internal trade. But this cannot prove that the "number" of cheques cleared through the Clearing Houses is not larger than 10 or 20 years back. It would be necessary to produce figures regarding the number of cheques cleared, and not amounts only. Are these available in reliable manner? If not, the citation, and implication intended in giving mere amounts, is misleading.

SETBACK TO BANKING HABITS But even if the number of cheques may not have increased, the tax on cheque-drawing will give such banking habits as exist a decided setback, and therefore, the proposal of the Finance Member is unjustified and deserves to be rejected. The question may be asked: What is to be done if the Provincial Ministers refuse to lower the stamp duty on hundies? One would have thought that the Finance Member would be able to convince them that it is in the interests of the country as a whole, including the Provincial economic fabric, that hundies should be encouraged by a reduction in stamp duty. If, however, the Finance Member has not been able to convince the Provincial Governments to this effect so far, it would be safer, and in the best interests of the country, to wait till that conviction dawns on them. But to part

AMERICANS OUT TO LEARN VEDANTA

Swamis Of Rama Krishna Mission Invited To Teach Them

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the eve of his departure for America, for a comparative estimate of the work of the Hindu Missionaries in America and the Christian Missionaries in India, Swami Akhiananda, President of the Ramkrishna Mission, U.S.A. said that the Swamis of the Ramkrishna Mission are invited by American friends to teach them the principles of Vedanta, namely, the fundamental oneness of life and its application to their everyday life.

APPRECIATION OF INDIAN CULTURE

They also want the Swamis to teach them the methods of meditation and other spiritual practices. The Americans maintain the Swamis who do not take any financial help from India. On the other hand, the Americans out of their appreciation for Indian Culture and spiritual understanding, contribute for the amelioration of the suffering of Indians in the form of educational institutions and other philanthropic activities of the Ramkrishna Mission in India.

OPEN TO CONVICTION

"When Swami Vivekananda went out to America during the nineties of the last century, there was a strong opposition on the part of interested parties. The atmosphere of uncharitable and ignorant criticism affected the people of strong prejudice and superstition in America. They also tried to minimise the importance of the great Swami. But the redeeming feature of the situation was that people in America in general are always open to conviction. They felt a curiosity to know the positive aspect of Indian Culture and Hinduism. BRIGHT FUTURE FOR THEIR MISSION

Questioned about the future of the Mission's activities in America, Swami Akhianandji said that there is a great future for this Mission in America. The teachings of Sri Ramkrishna have convinced the people of America about the utility of a religious ideal in their everyday life. As the Americans are great pragmatists, they feel attracted to religious ideals when they are applicable to their daily life and not to mere abstract principles.—United Press.

with the relief which was correctly made available to the public at large in 1927 after a brief trial of 10 years and on the doubtful reasoning that has been used by the Finance Member would amount practically to encouraging people not to bank their cash resources and to driving the small savings of the middle and lower middle classes to their homes and hearths. I sincerely hope that the Legislative Assembly will not be a party to such a retrograde step."

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, falling memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor. This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body to build rich pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations must make you build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here on a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you will return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

TO-DAY ONLY
at
INDIA'S BEST THEATRE
EROS
ALICE FAYE
in
"YOU'RE A
SWEETHEART"

Miss the boat, miss the train,
Miss the mail, miss the plane—
BUT DON'T MISS THE HAP-
PIEST, BRIGHTEST MUSICAL
ROMANCE OF THE SEASON

A Universal Picture
at
6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

From TO-MORROW!!
IRENE DUNNE
CARY GRANT
in

"THE
AWFUL TRUTH"

NOW IN ITS THIRD TRIUMPH-
PHANT WEEK IN CALCUTTA

THE COMEDY HIT
THAT IS BREAKING ALL
RECORDS WHEREVER
IT IS SHOWN!

CHANGE IN TIMING FROM
FRIDAY!!!

Week days: 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Sat. Sundays: 3, 6 and 10 P.M.

Annas seats will also be avail-
able from Friday.

**Sleepy and
sluggish?**



1. Cleanse the System
2. Stimulate the Liver
3. Combat Acidity

with Sal Hepatica

A glass of sparkling Sal Hepatica each morning (in warm water if you prefer it) will remove every symptom of weariness and out-of-sorts. It will cleanse the intestinal tract, stimulate the liver and gall bladder, and correct excess acids in the blood.

The Laxative Saline in Sal Hepatica cleanses the intestinal tract and keeps the whole system sweet and clean.

The Spa Minerals in Sal Hepatica stimulate the liver, gall bladder and kidneys, banish headaches, biliousness, digestive upsets, and rheumatic conditions.

The Balanced Alkalines in Sal Hepatica correct excess acids in the blood by maintaining the alkaline reserve of the body so essential for perfect fitness.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS for conditions arising from disorders such as Constipation, Biliousness and Headaches, Liverishness and Digestive Upsets, Irregular Kidney Action, Sleeplessness, Overweight, Colds, Rheumatism and Gout.

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Wake up and drink

Sal Hepatica
The TONIC SPA LAXATIVE
that checks BLOOD ACIDITY

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New lady graduates on whom degrees were conferred.



Graduates who obtained their degrees at the special convocation at the Bombay University Hall, on Tuesday.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

That death was caused by potassium cyanide poisoning which she had very probably inadvertently taken, was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury, today, at the inquest on the body of a girl-wife named Chameli-bai Patesingh (29) residing at Vincent Road, Bombay, who was found lying in an unconscious condition near the water tap of her residence on the 3rd instant.

Eight years after he committed an offence, the guilty man has been brought to book.

He is a goldsmith named Ramchandra Gopinath Lotlikar, who was charged to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, third court, with criminal breach of trust in respect of 6½ tolas of gold valued at Rs. 130.

The offence was committed in July, 1930. Soon after a complaint was lodged. Eight years have gone by and there was no trace of the accused. The complainant accidentally met the accused on February 8 and handed him over to the police.

The accused, on pleading guilty, was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

Surprise For American Tourist

An American lady tourist, who came recently to India and is now living in a boarding house at Oliver Road, had a surprise yesterday morning when she found her handbag missing.

The bag contained Rs. 330 and a draft cheque for dollars 500. She came out of her room to make inquiries and was surprised to see the bag in one of the corners of the passage. Everything in it was intact except for the draft cheque and the money, which were missing.

The lady went out and returned with a couple of hours. When the bag was opened, there was another surprise. The missing draft cheque was found in the handbag but Rs. 330 was still missing!

This interesting story was told to-day when Francis Morris and Andrew Rozario, arrested on suspicion, were put up on a remand application before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay. A pair of white canvas shoes is said to be the clue that led to the arrest of the accused.

The first accused was employed as her bearer. He had opportunities to see the places where she used to keep her money.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody till February 23.

Government's Appeal In Surat Murder Case

Holding that there was evidence to justify conviction for murder and that the accused's acquittal was due to misdirection by the judge to the jury, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassooder convicted Kushal Morar, a villager of Karod, (Surat Dist.) of

murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

SIX SUTTA ARRESTS

Six persons were arrested last night for alleged Sutta Khel activities. Saved Karim Sayed Mir was arrested about midnight in Rahman building, Falkland Road, on charges of Sutta gambling.

The Princess Street police arrested Babaldas and Shripatrao Balwantrao at about 10 p.m. in Angre's Wada Kalbadevi Road. A room in Chitra Bazar Market building was raided by the Anti-Gambling Squad, and three persons—Balu Kawasli, Francis Silva and Syed Habib—were put under arrest.

All the arrested persons were put up before the Girgaum Magistrate and were ordered to be enlarged on bail.

The evidence of Mr. R. A. Gole, a member of the Municipal Corporation, secured the discharge of Abdul Gani, who was being prosecuted on a charge of receiving race bets on a public road, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

Disbelieving the evidence of the police constables as against the evidence of Mr. Gole, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged.

Investors Advisory Bureau Case

BOMBAY, Wednesday. Mr. S. K. Iyer of the Sharma Brothers Ltd., Travancore was cross-examined yesterday evening when the hearing of the Investor's Advisory Bureau case was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Max Davidson and Gerald Mitchell, the accused in this case stand charged with cheating in respect of about Rs. 17,00,00.

Cross examined by Mr. K. F. Nariman, who appeared for the first accused, witness stated that Sharma Brothers were the secretaries of the Peninsular Plantations Ltd., which was purchased by them for Rs. 2,50,000 from Mr. Viswanath. The company was floated by seven signatories and the accused were not among them.

The case stands adjourned.

Bank Clerk In Trouble

Ardeshir Hornmusli Katrak, a clerk in the Mercantile Bank of India stood charged to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, third Court, with criminal misappropriation of Rs. 5,200 alleged to have been committed by him between November, 1936, and August, 1937.

Mr. E. R. West, Assistant accountant of the Bank gave evidence.

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. A. Bislie appeared for the accused.

Startling Spurious Drugs Case

Startling disclosures about an alleged conspiracy on the part of four persons for the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs, pills and powders and to palm them off as genuine were made to-day by

G. I. P. CHIEF ACCOUNTS OFFICER RETIRES

BOMBAY, Wednesday. Mr. H. Carter Norbury, Chief Accounts Officer of the G. I. P. Railway, to-day hands over charge of his office to Mr. P. Wood, Deputy Chief Accounts Officer. Mr. Norbury is going on leave prior to retirement after nearly 25 years of service in the G.I.P. Railway.

Bombay Presidency Navjwans

The session of Bombay Presidency Navjawan Muslim Conference will be held at Bombay on 19th and 20th instant under the Presidentship of the Raja of Mahmudabad to consider ways and means to organise Muslim Youths, Kisans and Mazdoors in order to awaken their political consciousness so as to enable them to take active and intelligent part in the politics of the country and thus to make them a source of strength to the national movement of Independence.

It appeals to all the Young Muslim leaders and workers of the Province to participate in its function and calls upon Young Muslims belonging to all sections and classes throughout the Province to send in delegates in as large number as possible. The delegates fee is Re 1. Visitors fee annas 2 per day.

Particulars can be had from the Hon. General Secretary B.P.N.M.C. Bombay.

Lord Samuel To Broadcast

On Friday, the 25th instant, at 9-45 p.m. Lord Samuel will broadcast a talk from the Bombay Station on his impressions of India.—A.P.

MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Seth Govindram Saxeria, has donated Rs. 27,000 for constructing the third floor to the Marwadi Vidyalaya.—A.P.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, police prosecutor, in opening a prosecution case before the Presidency Magistrate, third Court.

The accused in the case are Kartarsingh Makhamsingh, Pritamsingh Ishwar Singh, Dayal Singh and Duleep Singh Gardalsingh.

POISON IN PLACE OF DRUGS.

Mr. Thanawala stated that samples of quinine and aspirin pills recovered from the accused were sent to the Chemical Analyser and his report showed that these did not contain any of the ingredients of quinine and aspirin. Seldits Powder recovered from the accused on examination by the Chemical Analyser was found to contain oxalic acid, which is a poison.

Concluding the prosecution said that between May 6, 1937, and Sept. 7, 1937, the accused had purchased more than 37 gross of empty bottles. This was he said one of the most startling cases of the manufacture of spurious drugs. There are nearly 300 exhibits in the case.

Deputy-Inspector Hampton, giving evidence told the Court the circumstances under which he came to arrest the accused and the various raids made by him and the properties recovered.

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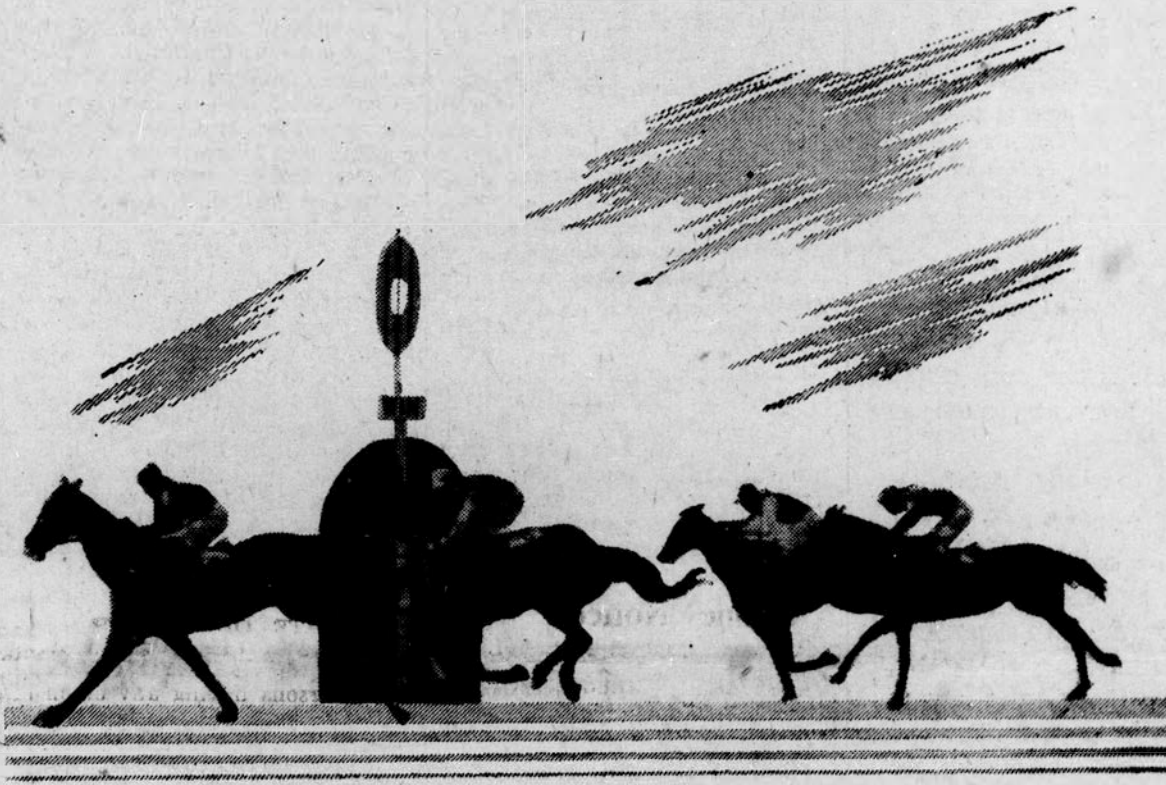
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BOMBAY RACES

FOURTH DAY SAT. 19th FEB. 1938.
Rajpipla Gold Cup.—C. N. Wadia Gold Cup.
FIFTH DAY SAT. 26th FEB. 1938.
The Byculia Club Cup.—The Turf Club Cup.

DAILY DOUBLE AND DAILY TREBLE. — Tickets for the Daily Double Pool (3rd and 6th Race), and for the Daily Treble Pool (5th, 7th and 8th Race) will be available on Race Days between 5 a. m. and 12 noon on the Racecourse.

ADMISSION RATES AS USUAL (Right of Admission Reserved).

Bombay Races

Woman Labourer Killed By Car

Saibal Ganpat (45), a labourer, was fatally knocked down by a motor car, which was being driven by Thakarsing Attarsing, yesterday, at Worli Road.

It was stated at the inquest that the driver was driving the car at a fast speed and knocked her down when she was crossing the road. The driver did not blow his horn. The front and rear left wheels passed over the woman. The car was stopped at a distance from the place of the accident.

The inquest was adjourned for police investigation till February 24.

GWALIOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

GWALIOR. (By Mail.) The session of the Gwalior Legislative Council will begin from March 1 in the Council Hall of the Moti Mahal. The sitting is likely to evoke a great interest as the resolutions tabled relate to radical changes in social and economic spheres. Prominent among the resolutions accepted are the following:—

Introduction of Civil marriage Act; abolition of dowry and prohibition of sale of girls; limiting expenses incurred on marriages; fixing maximum of 5 per cent interest for cultivators; demand to set up a committee to solve educated

unemployment; Introduction of income-tax, appointment of a Committee to remove grievances of Harijans and assigning a certain proportion of seats to them in representative institutions; making Hindi the court and official language; demand for a University; opening temples owned by State to all.

It is understood His Highness Maharaja Scindia who takes a keen interest in social legislation and matters of public welfare will open the session.

His Highness Maharana of Udaipur has contributed Rs. 1,000 to Allahabad Seva Samiti, Hardwar. The Kurbh Fund Samiti have appealed for 20,000.

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RHEUMATISM.
Aches and pains made
life a misery. Could
hardly get about.

After Eno..!



**BRIGHT AND
ACTIVE.** Eno cleansed
the system of poisons
and impurities, brought
back youthful energy.

★ Eno's "FruitSalt,"
the world-famed
effervescent saline,
removes the root cause
of all ailments, such as
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constipation, insomnia,
sluggishness, etc.

Begin taking Eno to-
day, and it will get your
system into perfect
working order—wash-
ing all poisons away,
toning up your liver and
helping your whole
internal mechanism to
function properly.



**Eno's
'Fruit
Salt'**

**FIRST THING
EVERY MORNING**

**REDUCE
FAT!
AMAZING
NEW
WAY!**

A pitcher with tea, lemon-
ade, or water. Take it
three times a day, and
watch fat disappear. Lose
10 lbs. in three weeks
—without risk! Redusa
controls the action of
the glands, and is safer than
dieting, starvation, chemi-
cals, teas, and stimulating
exercises.

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which tells about Redusa,
what it is, and what it
does every day in hundreds
of cases.

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Western India Tennis Championships

PROGRAMME OF OPENING DAY'S MATCHES

The Western India Tennis
Championships, which have at-
tracted the pick of Tennis talent
in the country, this year, start at
the Queen's Road Tennis courts of
the Bombay Gymkhana this after-
noon. The following is the pro-
gramme of matches:—

QUEEN'S ROAD TENNIS COURTS
AT 4 P.M.
CENTRE COURT.
P. Kollm Vs. Ranbir Singh
(Bombay).

followed by:—
N. E. Patel and A. C. Suntook
and P. P. Adalja Vs. Partner.
COURT NO. 1.
N. R. Suvama Vs. A. S. Sewjee.

followed by:—
M. Bhandari Vs. R. R. Rula.
COURT NO. 4.
N. S. Talwar Vs. R. V. Hattangdi.

followed by:—
N. S. Talwar and R. C. Shah and
N. R. Suvama Vs. Partner.
COURT NO. 5.
M. R. Row Vs. F. F. Vakharia.

followed by:—
C. Gonsalves Vs. M. Take.
COURT NO. 6.
M. I. Laljee Vs. P. N. Pohowalla.

followed by:—
N. D. Shirur Vs. N. D. Shroff.
**TO PLAY ON FREE AVAILABLE
COURT**
Y. N. Bhawe Vs. H. R. Shellen-
berger.

PRESIDENCY HARD COURT TENNIS

Brooke-Edwards Goes Down To Pawar

With the approach of the clos-
ing stages of the Bombay Pre-
sidency Hard Court Champion-
ships, the matches being played
at the Hindu Gymkhana provide
a high class of Tennis and out-
standing players seen in action
are well worth watching.

**BROOKE EDWARDS
ELIMINATED**
The Singles match between
Brooke Edwards and Pawar ran
into three sets, and it was sur-
prising to see the former losing
after winning the initial set at
9-7, in the second and third set
to the ex-Poona Champion who
played a really spirited game.

ANDHRA PAIR
N. Rama Rao and S. Narayan
Rao, the Andhra pair created a
very good impression when they
beat Savur and Padamji in
straight sets 7-5, 9-7.

The Andhra pair played an all
round game and were all over
the court, when they gave a tough
fight to their formidable oppo-
nents. With a little more sta-
mina to go both N. Rama Rao
and S. Narayana Rao would be
able to give a good shake-up to
the other players who are in the
run for the final honours.

The following are the results:
B. T. Blake beat N. Rama Rao
6-1, 6-2.

B. T. Blake and H. L. Marshall
w.o. D. Stillard and R. C. Sum-
merhayes.

Miss L. Woodbridge beat Mrs.
Footit 6-3, 6-3.

Mrs. Footit and Jimmy Mehta

beat Miss M. Wadia and A. C.
Perdra 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Mehta beat S. Narayan
Rao 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Leela Row beat Miss S.
Mehta 6-2, 6-0.

Miss M. P. Dubash beat Mrs.
Edney 7-9, 6-1, 6-1.

D. C. Pawar beat L. Brooke-
Edwards 7-9, 7-5, 6-2.

Mrs. Edney and B. T. Blake
beat Miss P. de Lima and M.
Bhandari 6-0, 6-3.

I. R. Savur and E. Padamji
beat N. R. Rula and L. V. Bhawe
6-4, 6-0.

H. L. Marshall beat K. Rodricks
6-1, 6-1.

N. Rama Rao and S. Narayan
Rao beat Y. S. Savur and E. Pa-
damji 7-5, 9-7.

Miss M. Dubash and S. Narayan
Rao vs. Mrs. J. E. Tew and Mr.
J. E. Tew 3-6, 6-2 (to be con-
tinued).

To-day's Matches

COURT NO. 1

At 3-45 p.m. (S.T.)—
N. Rama Rao and S. Narayan
Rao vs. B. T. Blake and H. L.
Marshall, followed by E. V. Bobb
vs. E. Padamji, followed by at
5 p.m. Miss Leela Row and Y. R.
Savur vs. Miss L. Woodbridge and
H. L. Marshall.

COURT NO. 2

At 3-45 p.m. (S.T.)—Jimmy
Mehta and L. Brooke-Edwards vs.
L. M. Khataur and R. M. Khataur
followed by J. Charanjiva vs. D.
Stillard, followed by at 5 p.m.
Miss Dubash and S. Narayan vs.
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Tew (to be
continued), followed by Winner
of Miss Dubash and S. Narayan
—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Tew vs. Mrs.
Edney and B. T. Blake.

COURT NO. 3

At 3-45 p.m. (S.T.)—Miss L.
Woodbridge and Mrs. Footit vs.
Miss Leela Row and Partner, fol-
lowed by Y. S. Savur vs. M. Rama
Rao, followed by at 5 p.m. Mrs.
Footit and Jimmy Mehta vs. Mrs.
M. H. Kantawalla and R. R. Rula.

COURT NO. 4

At 3-45 p.m. (S.T.)—Mrs. W. A.
Bell and Mrs. J. E. Tew vs. Miss
M. P. Dubash and Mrs. Edney,
followed by H. L. Marshall vs. R.
V. Hattangdi, followed by at 5
p.m. L. Brooke-Edwards and Part-
ner vs. Mrs. Radcliffe-Genge and
N. Rama Rao.

**Prof. Kale's Protest
Against Stamp Duty Levy**

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, (By Mail.)
Prof. V. G. Kale, President of
the Maharashtra Chamber of
Commerce has telegraphed protest
on behalf of Chamber to the pro-
posed levy of stamp duty on che-
ques. The telegram states that
the spread of the cheque habit is
still very limited and that the pro-
posal to reimpose the duty is pos-
itively prejudicial to the further
development of the banking busi-
ness which still is in infancy. It
further says that temptation of
some paltry addition to the pro-
vincial revenues ought to be resist-
ed in wider interest of the econo-
mic development of the country.—
United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

V U B 244 metres, 1,231 kcs.
Also 493.3 metres, 6,085 kcs. for
Transmissions I & II and 90.8
metres, 3,305 kcs. for Transmis-
sion III.

7-30 V Y Chowdhary: Mandolin
7-40 Amirbai Karnataki 8-10 V. Y.
Chowdhary: Mandolin. 8-20 S. G.
Ranade 8-50 Bhaj mana Ram
Duets by Shri and Kant. 11-30 A
Recorded Programme.

1-0 Market rates, Announce-
ments. 1-5 Lunch Hour. 5-30 AIR
Orchestra: Jalt. 5-40 K. Y. Kale
of Poona. 6-5 A Nautch Gat on
the sitar, sarangi and tabla. 6-40
Anjanibai Wadkar. 6-30 To The
Bhumijan. 7-30 Review of recent
Gujarati publications by M. M.
Jhaveri. 7-45 Maharana Pratap,
a Hindi drama. 8-30 Commercial
News. 8-45 Anjanibai Wadkar. 9-0
News (Hindustani). 9-15 Amirbai
Karnataki: Film Songs, 9-30
News. 9-45 4. Vegetables and
Fruit, a talk by G. S. Cheema.
10-0 Dominic Pereira: Violin.
10-30 Erwin Klein, and Viennese
Orchestra.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kcs.
TRANSMISSION I

8-0 Faqir-ud-din. 8-20 Shan-
tilata Banerjee. 8-40 Ramzan
Khan. 9-5 Asavari on Hamidi.
News. 9-10 In English. 9-20 In
Hindustani. 9-30 Akhtaribai Fai-
zabadi. 10-0 Talib Husain. 10-10
Abdul Haq Qureshi.

TRANSMISSION II

12-30 An Allahabad Listener's
Favourites. 1-30 Gilbert and Sul-
livan Favourites.

TRANSMISSION III

5-0 Ramzan Khan. 5-30 For
Jack and Jill. 6-0 A I R Orches-
tra. 6-10 Shantilata Banerjee. 6-30
For Villagers Only. 7-30 Bed-time
Story for Children. 7-40 Abdul
Haq Qureshi. 8-0 Story of Life.
Forms of Life. Talk by M. B. Mir-
za. 8-15 Faqir-ud-din. 8-45 Manohar.
8-55 Ramzan Khan. News.
Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindus-
tani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Faqir-
ud-din. 10-0 How to be Happy
Though Retired. Talk by Sir T.
Vijayaraghayacharya. 10-15 Akh-
taribai Faizabadi. 10-45 Abdul Haq
Qureshi. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
31.3 metres, 9,566 kcs.
Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION II
31.3 metres, 9,565 kcs.
Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III
66 metres, 3,495 kcs.
P.M.

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in
Delhi I. 6-30 Faqir-ud-din. 6-45
Chhaya Naat on the Sarangi 6-55
Shantilata Banerjee. 7-15 Akh-
taribai Faizabadi. 7-30 to 9-45
Philharmonic Symphony Orches-
tra.

tra. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as
in Delhi I. 10-15 Ferdinando Gusso
10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m., 310 kcs. and 49.1
m., 6,109 kcs. (Add 24 minutes
to all timings for Calcutta time).

P.M.
12-36 Sweet Music. Weather.
1-36 School Programme. Mainte-
nance of Good Health. A talk in
Bengali by N. Sarkar. The Ro-
mance of Indian Alphabets. 2-6
Sitar Solo. 2-16 Kabay Sangit.

2-21 Sarang: Orchestral Selection
2-31 Modern Bengali Song.
2-36 'Lal-Balshakhi' 5-6 For
Countryside. 5-36 Probhabaty.

5-51 Kankabaty: Kabay Sangit.
Ram Prosad: Trumpet. 6-6 Jiten-
dra Sen Gupta. 6-21 A Musical
Variety. 7-31 K. C. Dey 7-51 Ri-
tual of Mysteries. A talk in Ben-
gali by M. L. Roy. 8-6 News, Wea-
ther (Bengali). 8-21 Manju Sa-
hib. 8-41 Renuka Roy. 9-1 Com-
mercial News. Weather. 9-6 News.

9-21 Jute Restriction in Bengal.
Talk by Rai D. Mitter Bahadur.
9-36 Marcel Moyse and Mile Lily
Laskine. 10-6 A Recital. 10-21 New
Dance Music.

Peshawar Programme
V U P 200 metres, 1,500 kcs.
A.M.

6-0 Naat. 8-10 Mumtaz Begam. 8-25
Khyber Orchestra. 8-30 Mohd.
Siddiqi Qawwal. 6-45 Dulari.

P.M.
5-30 Khyber Orchestra. 5-35
Zeenaat Begam. 5-55 Habibullah
Kabuli. 6-15 Mumtaz Begam. 6-30
Khabare Atare. 7-30 Mohd. Siddiqi
Qawwal: Qamwali. 7-45 Murree.
Talk in Hindustani by John Mi-
chael. 8-0 Dulari. 8-20 Khyber
Radio Orchestra. 8-25 Zeenaat Be-
gam. 8-45 Habibullah Kabuli. 9-0
Mumtaz Begam. 9-15 News, Wea-
ther in Hindustani. 9-30 In Eng-
lish. 9-45 Mohd. Siddiqi Qawwal.
10-0 Zeenaat Begam. 10-10 Gham-
Kadah. 10-20 When two neigh-
bours meet. 10-40 Dulari.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kcs.
P.M.

6-0 Airforce Orchestra. 6-10
Indian Classical Music. 6-30 For
countryside. 7-0 Religious Musi-
c. 7-30 Nirmala. 8-0 Pandit
Hans Raj Madan. 8-15 Review in
Hindustani by G. R. Mirh. 8-30
Gat Tora on Tabla. 8-35 Nirmala.
9-0 Pandit Hans Raj Madan. 9-15
News. Weather in Hindustani.
9-30 In English. 9-45 Kidara. 10-0
Poetry Recital. A talk in Hindus-
tani by E. B. Danish. 10-15 Pan-
dit Hans Raj Madan. 10-35 Nir-
mal.

B. B. C. Programme

P.M.
7-25 Opening. 7-30 Jack Wil-
son and Versatile Five. 8-0 BEC
Military Band. 8-30 W. H. Berry
as Mr. Micawber. 8-45 Sympho-
nies of Brahms. 9-30 News. 9-50,
Matters of Moment. 10-5 Tunes
from Tyneside.

vities. They should be made to
feel that their function is not
merely to collect rents but to look
after the interests of the tenants.
—Yours etc.,
VASCO DE GAMA.

**Associated Cement
Companies And
Workers & Ministers**

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—It is a matter of regret to
inform the Director of Associated
Cement Companies that some of
them have different rules. The
workers are not allowed to form
unions to represent their griev-
ances.

I think that the Directors of
Cement Companies should per-
mit their workers to form Unions
and represent their grievances
as every company is doing.

I also request the Congress
workers to help these poor work-
ers in forming their union and
in getting their grievances re-
dressed.—Yours etc.,
L. S. TEWARI, M.A.C.C.,
Katni.

Children's Aid Society

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—The Society will be shortly
holding their Annual Meeting and
it is high time that proper con-
sideration be given to the follow-
ing. Since the inception of the
Society in 1927 the Chairman of
the Managing Committee has
been an Englishman. The Secre-
tary too has been an English-
woman succeeded by another
now-up till recently the
Vice-Presidents were English-
men. This predominance of alien

THE ORGANIZING HAND

THAT
Fulfills
YOUR INTERESTS

THE tide is on, the drift is strong. Our ideas
are changing fast and likewise, our institu-
tions. Could Life Insurance be other than this?

The organising hand behind the WARDEN
has formulated modern methods of saving and
protection to suit your changing needs. You
demand—Easy Revival, Free Financial Aid
for Medical, Surgical and Nursing purposes,
advances to build a house and you insist on
an immediate settlement of the claim. Where-
ever you are, and whatever may be your
needs, the WARDEN Insurance fulfils them.
An efficient management, an eminent Board
of Directors and a net work of Branches and
Agencies have been built up to cater to your
most fastidious needs.

The phenomenal growth of WARDEN, smok-
ing all records of Progress in
Life Insurance, is proof positive
of its unique service to its
Policy-holders, built on the bed
rock of most modern methods of
Life Insurance protection.

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Head Office: AHMEDABAD

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RELIEVES
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**For HEADACHES
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NEURALGIA—COLDS—FEVER—RHEUMATISM**

This amazing, quick acting preparation will give
you immediate relief. It is prescribed by thou-
sands of physicians and dentists to relieve pain
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**HAPPY ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE
BOMBAYITES**

Visit **ELEPHANTA CAVES**

on SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS
THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO.,
LTD. have the pleasure to announce their NEW PLEASURE CRUISE
FIXTURE to the ELEPHANTA CAVES on Sunday's and Holiday's.
Their luxurious M.L. "JAYALAXMI" will leave Ferry Wharf on
SUNDAY, 20th inst. at 9 A.M. from Ferry Wharf Shed No. 5.

FIXTURES:
Leaves Ferry Wharf at 9 a.m. Leaves Elephanta at 4 p.m.
Arrives Elephanta at 9-45 a.m. Arrives Ferry Wharf at 4-45 p.m.

FARES:
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
Single Rs. 1-8-0 0-11-0 0-6-0
Return Rs. 2-8-0 1-4-0 0-10-0
Book your tickets in advance to avoid disappointment.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.
Phone No. 21779. 149, Frere Rd., Bombay.

mentality in the management of
an institution maintained by
public funds for Indian Childwel-
fare has not been conducive to
national interest as the results
clearly show.

The Childwelfare in the Pre-
sidency is under the Chief Inspec-
tor, who is a non-Indian. He is
assisted by another non-Indian,
the ex-Secretary of the Child-
ren's Aid Society who gloried in
the anomalous position of the
past-time Inspector of Certified
Schools whilst she was supposed
to be a whole time worker of the
Society.

It is up to the Hon. Mr. Munshi
who is the present Vice-Presi-
dent to see that the next Manag-
ing Committee is formed of de-
serving public spirited Indians
whose heart is in Social work and
who can devote a little time to it.
Big business magnates and ever-
busy Society individuals do precl-
ude little good beyond merely
existing on the lists.—Yours, etc.,
"C. K. B."

**Mr. Mukundalal Sircar
At Delhi**

(From Our Own Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, February 15.
Mr. Mukundalal Sircar, Vice-
President of the All-India Trade
Union Congress, has come here
yesterday evening and met this
morning a number of prominent
members of the Central Assembly
to consult and represent certain
matters in relation to their par-
liamentary activities and legisla-
tive measures affecting the inter-
ests of labour in India. In discus-
sing the question of application of
the Trades Disputes Law, Mr. Mu-
kundalal, it is understood, drew
attention of the members of the
unwarranted dismissal of a num-
ber of important workers of the
Tinsplate Workers' Union at Gol-
muri and pointed out as to how
this dismissal had been exasperat-
ing the workers and how the men
are forced to direct action. Mr.
Mukundalal is leaving for Harl-
pura to-morrow morning by the
Frontier Mail.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Development Department Transfer

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—All honour to the Honour-
able Mr. Nurie, who in his usual
unassuming inimitable way with-
out much ado has taken in hand
the thorough overhauling of the
management of the D. D. Chawls.
It is indeed gratifying to note
that he is making the Develop-
ment Department a development
department in the real sense of
the term. Departmental orders
appear to have been issued to
hand over the whole management
of this Department to the P.W.D.,
which is a well-knit organisa-
tion with the necessary grit and
sufficient resources both in men
and money to cope up effectively
with new development schemes.

It is, however, a pity to note
that the present incumbents of
the Department have chosen to
misunderstand this well-meant
move and are out to undo this
"mischief" (meaning the transfer).
An organisation has recently been
started to boost the previous
management of the chawls and
to discredit the present transfer.
Its president is a close
friend of Mr. Iyer, the manager
on leave, who was "elected" per-
manent president of the Union and
its Committee is composed of

neighbours and friends of the Su-
perintendents, although a vigorous
protest was made against its com-
position by a genuine tenant pre-
sent at the first meeting of the
Union.

The D. D. Chawli Department is
essentially an industrial Housing
Scheme Department; at least this
was the original idea. It was for
this that large public funds were
lavishly spent on these chawls.
But how this ambitious scheme
was finally handed over to a body
of officials who, in practice, are
no better than rent collectors is
beyond comprehension. The past
Government cannot certainly take
pride on this achievement in
leaving this popular department to
the mercies of the Superintend-
ents of the Department who are
in fact merely exalted agent con-
tractors. The day on which the
Government decided to pay a fat
commission on the rent collected
in addition to their pay to these
custodians of the unfortunate
chawls, that day sounded the
death-knell of all the ambitions
with which the scheme was start-
ed by the Government. The
commission paid emphasis the
contractual nature of this depart-
ment and serves as an inducement
to the Superintendents to leave no
stone unturned to harass and an-
noy the tenants. One cannot real-
ly understand why a semi-Gov-
ernment organisation like the De-

velopment Department should of-
fer this bait to semi-Government
officials for the discharge of their
duties. No wonder that the es-
tablishment has become a wooden
organisation, whose sole concep-
tion of duty is to collect rent, is-
sue notices and eject defaulters.

It is pertinent to ask whether it
is a fact that free quarters have
been allotted to these Chawli Su-
perintendents as an inducement
for them to live in their respec-
tive jurisdiction. It is worth-
while to know why these custodi-
ans of the Chawls have spurned
this well-meaning offer and are
living outside their jurisdiction,
all clustered around the manag-
er's office and residential quarters.
The Superintendents have ab-
solutely no time or facility to know
the grievances of the tenants at
first hand because they only pay
a flying visit during office hours
to their jurisdiction. They have
no means to control the sweepers
and other menial establishments
of the chawls, or their work nor
have they the opportunity to no-
tice filth and dirt that is accumu-
lating in the by-ways and bye-
lanes of these chawls.

Now that the P.W.D. has taken
charge of the whole establish-
ment it is to be hoped that resi-
dence in the respective jurisdic-
tion will be strictly enforced upon
the Superintendents and strict
watch will be kept on their acti-

ST. COLUMBA SCHOOL

Principal and Staff AT HOME to Old Girls, Wednesday, Feb. 23rd, 5 p.m. (to meet Miss Sutherland). Election of Committee and Officebearers of Old Girls' Association for 1938.

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.



MEET THE HELL DIVERS OF THE DEEP
SUBMARINE D-1
PAT O'BRIEN-WAYNE MORRIS
GEORGE BRENT
FRANK McHUGH-DORIS WESTON

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.



CLAUDETTE
COLBERT BOYER
CHARLES
TOVARICH
BOYER IN LOVE!

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

THE RETURN OF THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL

By BARONESS ORCZY with
BARRY K. BARNES
in the immortal role of the
Pimpernel
A United Artists Super.

6TH WEEK



CHANDRARAO MORE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Three Shows Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-15.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 3, 1994
Muslim: Zilhaj 15, 1356
Parsi: Sherever 16, 1367
High tide: 1-29; 13-51
Low tide: 7-43; 19-41
Sunrise: 7h. 46m.
Sunset: 6h. 46m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and Unregistered Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Dempo" via Madras, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 19th and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 20th instant respectively.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR
Their Schedule Plane came on Wednesday morning at 11-30 from Kathiawar.

15-MILES FAST CYCLE RACE
Shree Yuvak Mitra Mandal proposes to hold their Third Fifteen Miles Fast Cycle Race open to Hindus only, sometime in March 1938. Intending competitors should obtain particulars and entry forms either at (1) Shree Yuvak Stores, New Hanuman Lane Kalbadevi Road, (2) Gordon and Co., Kirti Building, Forbes Street, Fort, or (3) Star of India Dairy, 112, Meadows Street, Fort.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION
Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, there will be the Adyar Day Celebrations to-day (Thursday), at 6-0 p.m. in the Besant Hall, of the Blavatsky Lodge, when short speeches will be delivered.

N. M. WADIA HOSPITAL
The following is a report of N. M. Wadia Charitable Hospital, Sholapur for the month of January 1938.
Total No. of patients treated at out-patients Dept. 1882
No. of operations 49
Total No. of Harijans treated at out-patients Dept. 421
Total No. of Harijans treated at in-door 12
Charity box collection 431-5-0

MADOWDASS DISPENSARY
The Vurjeevandas Madowdass Charitable Dispensary at Sion-During the month of January 1938 the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 638 among them the number of new admissions was 202 being classified as stated below, Hindus 160, Muslims 17, Jews 2, Christians 23 and other class nil. The average daily attendance was 26.

RAHIMTULLAH FREE DISPENSARY
The number of new patients treated at the Rahimtullah Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ending 12th February 1938, was 263; of these, 180 were males and 83 females.

PROGRESSIVE GROUPS MEETING
A meeting of the Indian and European Progressive Groups will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Taj Mahal Hotel, when Prof. K. R. Kantanker will speak on "Defects of the present Primary Educational System".

MUSLIM LEAGUE
A public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League at Mahomedali Road behind Mandvi Post Office on Friday the 18th instant at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to pass resolution in connection with Shahid-ganj Mosque in accordance with the decision of the Council of the All-India Muslim League.
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Baronet, will preside.

AMUSEMENT

OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Submarine D-1". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand Kumar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"You're a Sweetheart". Daily at 6 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAKSHMI—"Jeevan Prabh". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kisan Kanya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Gentleman Daku". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Gentleman Daku". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tovarich". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Golden Hair". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Last Gangster". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST-END—"Nightingale". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

"ZENANA" SHOW AT PATHE
In place of usual daily 3 p.m. Matinee today (Thursday), there will be a special show for Ladies at 2-30 p.m. at Pathe Cinema, when "Gentleman Daku" the Indian picture running at Pathe since Saturday last will be shown.

COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION
The members of the Association will observe Hundi Holidays on the 19th and 20th February in honour of the 51st Indian National Congress to be held at Haripura. They will also observe a "Public Holiday" on the 24th instant, the day of the official arrival of the Congress President in Bombay.

TAMIL FILMS IN BOMBAY.
It has been brought to the notice of the Association that the South Indian community of Bombay is put to serious inconvenience in regard to Cinema arrangements when Tamil films are exhibited. It is complained that rates are put up and shows are arranged at odd hours thus seriously inconveniencing the South Indian Cinema going public, especially women and children. The Association has resolved to elicit public opinion in the matter by calling for a public meeting of the community, which will be held at an early date. Meanwhile, gentlemen who may be actively interested over the question are requested to communicate to the Secretary in writing before the 21st instant any observations (news or views) in the matter which they may like to make.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
There will be no meeting of the Corporation to-day (Thursday) and Monday, the 21st February 1938.
His Worship the Mayor proposes to hold two meetings of the Corporation next week on the following two days:—Thursday, the 24th February 1938, at 3 p.m. (B.T.).
Friday, the 25th February 1938, at 3 p.m. (B.T.).
On Thursday the Adjourned November Meeting will be held at 3 p.m. (B.T.) and the Adjourned February Meeting at 3-15 p.m. (B.T.).
The business to be transacted on Friday, the 25th February 1938 will be announced after the meeting on Thursday.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

In developed parts of our Suburban Areas medical attention has grown considerably, but rural areas still remain neglected. Where medical attention tends to grow, overcrowding in this profession is responsible for lowering the standards of medical employment.

This congestion reveals a distressing state of affairs and the only way the suburban medical men could tackle this, is by spreading in those areas, where medical aid is quite unknown.

MATERIAL MORTALITY.
From statistics available it is learnt that large numbers of women in the suburbs die during child bearing periods.

In places where public dispensary stand, comes the cry for more beds, while further down cases

are spoilt by untrained or unqualified midwives.

That with the development of the suburbs such a situation still exists is really pitiable. Suburban executives might spend more money on such medical causes, than building parks and other luxuries.

RAJ BADMINTON CLUB.
The above club held their second annual social function on Saturday last on their court at Rajan Bhandra.

This was a whist drive followed by a dance and proved to be a crowded affair.

At the conclusion of whist, at about 9-45 p.m. dancing commenced to the strains of the Sunshine Linnet's Dance Band, and wound up at about 4-30 a.m. after the merry-makers had completely enjoyed themselves.

Mayor's Chinese Relief Fund

The following further donations have been received in aid of the Mayor's Chinese Relief Fund:—
The Grain Merchants Association Rs. 250; A Paris Sympathiser 101; M.R.B. 40; Anonymous 30; The staff of Megh-
Bombay, Sir Shantaramji, Broacha Mills, Ltd. Rs. 500; The Bradbury Mills, Ltd. 150; The Dawn Mills Co., Ltd. 150; The Phoenix Mills, Ltd. 150; The Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd. 101; Total Rs. 1,691.
The Grain Merchants Association Rs. 250; A Paris Sympathiser 101; M.R.B. 40; Anonymous 30; The staff of Megh-
Bombay, Sir Shantaramji, Broacha Mills, Ltd. Rs. 500; The Bradbury Mills, Ltd. 150; The Dawn Mills Co., Ltd. 150; The Phoenix Mills, Ltd. 150; The Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd. 101; Total Rs. 1,691.
In view of the Congress Session there will be no parade on Sunday the 20th instant, but there will be a special General Parade on Wednesday the 23rd instant, at Marine Lines at 6-45 a.m. (S.T.) when in addition with regard to the President's Reception will be given.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

The General Secretary, Bombay National Guards, writes:—
The first meeting of the newly elected Managing Committee of the Guards was held on Tuesday evening when the following office-bearers were elected for the year 1937-38:—
President: Mr. Dharamdas Barbhaya
Secretary: Dr. P. S. Nair.
Treasurer: Mr. P. J. Manjarekar
Captain: Mr. K. N. Gaitonde.
In view of the Congress Session there will be no parade on Sunday the 20th instant, but there will be a special General Parade on Wednesday the 23rd instant, at Marine Lines at 6-45 a.m. (S.T.) when in addition with regard to the President's Reception will be given.

S. S. LEAGUE MAHILA SEVA

Lady Lakshmi Bai Jagmohandas has offered to pay Rs. 500 as her contribution to the Mahila Seva Mandal Building Fund of the Social Service League, Bombay. This offer was announced at the opening ceremony of the Mandal's new building at Parel which was performed by H. E. the Governor of Bombay on 9th instant.

THE ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

At the Conference of the Small Factory Owners of the city held recently under the auspices of this Association, decided to gather information and facts in connection with the alleged hardships experienced by the recent application of the Factory Act to them, with a view to submit the case to the Hon. Minister of Government. In pursuance of the decision this Association, has issued a Questionnaire requesting the Factory Owners to supply such information in their own interest. The Factory Owners are requested to comply with our request and supply the information required by this office. Copies of the Questionnaire could be had from the office of the Association, Jhelumji Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

FILM SHOW FOR MILL OPERA-TIVES

With the co-operation of The Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association "The Welfare" Department of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd. arranged on Sunday the 28th instant at 7 p.m. an exhibition of films and other entertainment for the benefit of the operatives of their Meyer Sassoon Mill in the Mill Compound.
Nearly 1,000 workers, men and women, were present.
The films shown dealt with the problems of very vital and everyday importance such as sanitary, healthy and air living and need of pure air and sufficient light. They also explained how water is defiled, by human negligence and ignorance and how to avoid repeating such mistakes. They further dealt with health and dietary aspects. People also immensely enjoyed a comic film in 2 reels "The Dangerous Game" featuring Harold Lloyd. Intermittently the audience was treated to radio and gramophone music.

Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal

A NUMBER OF CLASSES CONDUCTED.
Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, Bombay, conducts several classes for the benefit of grown up girls and married women.
There are the Gujarati classes, English classes, Sanskrit classes and Music classes. There is an Industrial Home which tries to make women proficient in sewing, cutting, embroidery, leather work, painting and other fancy work.
COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.
Literature, Arithmetic, History, Geography and General Knowledge are compulsory subjects. The Mandal has organised a Circulating Library by arranging eighteen boxes in different localities of the city and suburbs.

DEFECIT BUDGET FOR ASSAM

Fate Of Sadullah Ministry In Balance

(From Our Correspondent)
TEZPUR, February 16.

I am in a position to announce that Assam's new Ministry may not outlive the present budget session.

Maulvi Ali Haider, who was one of those two Ministers, whom Sir Sayed removed from the Cabinet to make room for Leaguers is arranging to sit "en bloc" with his fourteen followers beside the Congress Bench in the Assembly Chamber with a view to joining Congress for bringing about the end of the Saadulla Cabinet.

The Budget presented to-day to the Assembly shows deficit of Rs. 462,000.

In his Budget speech Mr. Saadulla laid great stress on the urgency of allotting petrol tax of 52 lakhs, on which Assam is being deprived by the centre. Though Saadulla to-day advocates Assam's joining Federation to fight for Assam's financial relief by allotting petroleum tax in toto his fall in the Cabinet is suspected to be imminent as Opposition strength is as many as 46 Congress plus Maulana Haider's group. It is also likely that representatives of the Depressed Classes may withdraw their support from the Ministry.

"BE PREPARED FOR GENERAL STRIKE"

That the eventuality of a general strike could not be altogether discounted in view of the present crisis, foreshadowing resignations of all Congress Ministers, was stressed by Mr. R. S. Nimkar at a workers' meeting held under the auspices of the G. K. Union (Red Flag) at Kamgar Maidan, on Wednesday night. Mr. Bhise presided.
Mr. Nimkar observed that if the Congress Ministry in Bombay resigned, there might be a possibility of postponing to put into practice or refusing to carry out the recommendations made by the Textile Inquiry Committee. In that case, the workers should be prepared to go on a general strike.

Mr. Ranadive and Mr. Dange also spoke welcoming and explaining to the audience the recommendations of the Government Textile Inquiry Committee.

CITY IN GRIP OF COLD WAVE

After a short spell of warm weather lasting for a few days, the city is again in the grip of an intense cold wave. It is learnt that the cold wind is blowing in Central India and that it is passing through Bombay. Since Tuesday, the weather has been cold and in midwinter, the nights being markedly colder.

Conference Of Radio Station Directors

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.
A joint protest against the state of affairs prevailing at present in the Bombay Broadcasting Station, which is signed by Mr. R. D. Kanetkar and a number of other Radio listeners of Bombay, has been forwarded to-day to Mr. Lionel Fielden, Controller of Broadcasting in India, who will preside over the Conference of Station Directors, which will be held at Calcutta, from to-morrow the 18th Inst.
The views expressed by Mr. Lionel Fielden in a recent article, and those of Mr. Z. A. Bokhari, the Director of the Bombay Station, at a tea party given by him to the local journalists recently, have been commented upon in the course of the protest.—United Press.

ADELAIDE, February 16.—Cricke-ter Badocek is pronounced fit and is definitely leaving for England.—Reuter.

Marvellous New Treatment for BURNS!

JALMAR the remarkable preparation of CIPLA Laboratories affords an excellent and prompt remedy for all kinds of burns. Immediately you are burnt, apply JALMAR to the burnt surface. JALMAR cools, removes irritations, stops blisters, prevents infection, grows new skin quickly.

JALMAR HEALS BURNS AND SCALDS

PRICE AS.14 ONLY There should be no home without Jalmar. It is a household necessity. Buy a tube to-day.

Available from all chemists or CIPLA Laboratories, Bombay, Bombay.

TAKE Genasprin

and stop those NERVE PAINS

NOW Two tablets of Genasprin in water give safe and certain relief from all kinds of nerve pains—headache, neuritis, neuralgia, etc. Because Genasprin is pure it acts quickly and it cannot disturb the digestion or affect the heart. Nor can it ever become a habit.

Sold in bottles of 35 tablets by all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers.

GENASPRIN THE SAFE BRAND OF ASPIRIN

Manufactured by GENATOSAN LTD., LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND. Not touched by hand during making or packing.

Bombay's FINEST Theatre:

PATHE

TO-DAY ONLY 2 SHOWS:
AT 6-20 & 10 P.M.

ZENANA SHOW

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
ROYAL Jewel Release—

"GENTLEMAN DAKU"

FEATURING:—
MEELA CHITNIS, B.A.
and a STAR-CAST

The Thrilling STORY of a MODERN WOMAN
Cowardly Sacrificed At
The ALTAR of LOVE!
Hear the Thrilling Message of
S'H'E'E'L'A,
The Heroine!
The MESSAGE of
COURAGE,
BRAVERY,
BOLDNESS!!!

USUAL POPULAR PRICES:—
Rs. 3-6, 2-4 & 1-2;
Annas 9 & 4.

Book in Advance!

Third Annual Sports For School Children

Mr. N. V. Sarma, Sports Secretary, writes:—
Under the auspices of the South Indians' Welfare Society, the third annual sports for school children in Bombay, open to school boys and school girls below the age of 14 will be held in Shivaji Park on Monday, the 28th February, 1938, commencing at 3 p.m. at which the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Bombay, has kindly consented to preside and give away prizes. Entries close on Sunday the 20th February at 4 p.m. Entries for which no fee is charged may be sent to the Sports Secretary, 25 Luxmi Nivas, Bombay 16, from whom entry forms can be had.

Alleged Misappropriation By Advocate

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, (By Mail).
Acting on the complaint lodged with them the local police have arrested Mr. N. D. Dange, a practising advocate in the city, on charge of appropriating an amount to the tune of Rs. 3,000 received by him from the court on behalf of one of his clients. It may be noted that the High Court of Bombay had recently suspended his "Sanad" for one year for professional misconduct. Mr. Dange has since been released on personal security.



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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1938

THE CRISIS DEVELOPS

The crisis that was precipitated by the Governor-General on Tuesday is developing fast enough. It is true that by now only the Bihar and the U. P. Ministries have resigned. But the circumstances in which they have done so are such that, as Gandhiji says, a fresh resignation may take place in Madras tomorrow and in Bombay and the C. P. the day after. It is, of course, conceivable possible for the Governor-General to retrieve his blunder before it is too late. But there is no such sign so far. "How I wish," says Gandhiji, "it was possible for the Governor-General to retrace his step and avert a crisis whose consequences nobody can foretell." Gandhiji foresees grave consequences because the Governor-General's interference raises questions of principle on which Congress cannot accept any compromise.

A Clear Abuse

The most important of these questions may be briefly considered here. First and foremost is the constitutional aspect of the Governor-General's intervention under Section 126 (5) of the Government of India Act. Gandhiji himself, the last man to force a crisis without a cause, realises that the intervention is a clear abuse of the Section, which authorises it only when there is a grave menace to the life of a few prisoners, even though any action proposed by a Ministry. About the cases in question Gandhiji says: "Surely the discharge of a few prisoners even though they were convicted of crime involving violence for what they, no doubt erringly, believed to be the country's cause, so far as I could see, could not endanger peace and tranquillity. The Governor-General's interference would come properly if there was disorder consequent upon such release. In the case which has brought about the interference I understand the Bihar Prime Minister had been assured by the prisoners that they had changed their mentality and that they wanted to live, if they were discharged, as peaceful citizens." If in spite of their assurance the prisoners should resort to methods of violence, the Ministry would not in the least hesitate to prosecute them because it is

extremely anxious, for more reasons than one, to maintain an atmosphere of non-violence. It may be remembered in this connection that the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee took strong exception to the condoning of violent methods by certain Kisan leaders.

Negation Of Autonomy

In any case, in the absence of any actual disorder, which may perhaps justify the Governor-General's or the Governor's intervention, only a Ministry that is responsible to the legislature should have the right to decide whether any prisoners are to be released or not, conditionally or unconditionally. It is not for a constitutionally irresponsible Governor or Governor-General to dictate in such matters. Such dictation is a complete negation of the autonomy that is supposed to be conceded to the provinces. All this is so obvious that Gandhiji has good reason to suspect that the proposal to release political prisoners may be "the last straw" and that the "Congress Ministers" in general had fatigued the British authority. Whatever may be that authority's motives in the action it has taken, there is not the least doubt that the action itself takes away every semblance of provincial autonomy. And that is the main reason why all Congress Ministers are directly involved in the crisis that began in Bihar, whether or not they have any differences with their Governor. On this question of release of prisoners, that concerted action will have to be taken by the Congress is obvious and it will be taken. If the Governor-General persists in his blunder, there will be at least one redeeming feature in the crisis, that the Congress session at Haripura will be more convinced than ever that the new Constitution is even more worthless than Congressmen so far expected it to be. The Congress will doubtless prepare itself for stronger action to wreck it. If the Governor-General's interference is a challenge to the Congress, the latter is prepared to accept it and will be supported by the country even more loyally than it was before.

Schuschnigg Capitulates

The element of surprise in the Austro-German situation still persists. The latest reports suggest that the Hitler-Schuschnigg talk did not end in a deadlock, that, on the contrary, the Austrian Dictator practically yielded to the pressure of the German Fuhrer. It would now appear that the only question is as to the degree of surrender on the part of Doctor Schuschnigg. If he gives the Ministership of the Interior and, therefore, the control of the police to a pro-Nazi then it would certainly mean inviting, with full consciousness, the Trojan horse into the citadel. We do not think Doctor Schuschnigg will go so far and practically sign his own death warrant—although no surprise ought to be unexpected.

We had written so far when the not unexpected surprise did come. The very latest report is that Doctor Schuschnigg has gone further than even the length suggested in earlier reports as unexpected. Since the Chief of the Austrian General Staff was suspected to be a friend of a deposed German General, Herr

Hitler dictated the former's dismissal and Doctor Schuschnigg has humbly obeyed. Moreover the pro-Nazi M. Seyss-Inquart was given the Home Ministry although without control over the police. Then suddenly he was also placed in charge of security as well as police. Thus Doctor Schuschnigg has surrendered control of Austria's internal affairs to the Nazis. The Trojan Horse is in the citadel and Herr Hitler can occupy it completely whenever he likes. Having established himself in a dominant position, he can afford to wait for the final culmination of his ambitions in regard to Austria. In the meantime, the effect of Schuschnigg's capitulation is bound to be profound on the international situation—in spite of the alleged refusal of the Austrian to join the anti-Comintern Pact. Austria is now secured to the Rome-Berlin axis and she is an integral unit in the Fascist bloc. This is probably why Signor Mussolini has not only reconciled himself to the transfer of Austrian allegiance to Germany, but, furthermore, it was he who initiated the original talk.

Down But Not Out

There may be exaggerations in the details of reports published in London recently about the resistance that Ethiopians are still offering to Italians and the difficulties that the latter are experiencing there. But they may be taken to be true in essence. The "Evening Standard" of London belonging to Lord Beaverbrook and thus by no means unfriendly to Signor Mussolini publishes a report which gives a number of instances not only of the fight that Abyssinians are ceaselessly waging but also of desertions in the Italian army and of the miseries and trials which these later as well as civilians are undergoing

in Abyssinia. The "Evening Standard" report confirms the statement issued by the Ethiopian legation in London according to which "cycling and motorised columns of the Italian Army have tried to recapture the posts evacuated or lost some months before. But despite the ceaseless activity of the infamous Italian Air Force, which still continues to make use of bombs and poisonous gas, these attempts have been crowned only with euphemistic success." This we believe to be an eminently true picture of the situation. And we do so particularly because of the keen anxiety of Rome to characterise every thing as unfounded.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent.)

Dr. W. W. Vaughan's death in India will bring to Old Rugbeians a feeling of personal loss. Although an impediment in his speech made him preface many of his remarks with "Aaah", and his clothes were excessively untidy, his dignity never deserted him.

Gifted with an amazing memory, he knew the name and antecedents of every boy who passed through the school during his 10 years as headmaster. Nothing irritated him more than to be reminded by a boy of his name and house. Sometimes he would visit a form and ask the boys to put on their caps so that he might familiarise himself with their faces beneath their house caps. Of parents who invariably liked him, Dr. Vaughan once remarked: "Sometimes I learn a great deal about a boy after a conversation with a parent—and sometimes after such a conversation I make a great allowance for the boy."

Women And University

"This monstrous regiment of women is a menace to our morals," declared Mr. Gerald Deakin, of St. John's College, in an attack on University women at the Oxford Union recently. The Union carried, by 99 votes to 78, the motion "That this House deprecates modern morality." Mr. Deakin protested: "Oxford was founded for men. Women should have founded their own University. They distract us from our studies, turn us from our manly pursuits, and are feminising us beyond all idea of decency."

Mr. J. G. Wilson, Oriel College, said that many "moral people were nothing but narrow-minded pruders."

We might have expected it in Denmark or Holland; but the sight of a leading Foreign Office official peddling down Whitehall on a bicycle recently came as rather a surprise. The bicyclist was Sir John Pratt; and he pedals because of his arthritis. Eighteen months ago it was announced that he was "retiring" from his post as chief adviser on Far Eastern affairs at the Foreign Office. The crisis in China led to an extension of his service.

Now he has handed over to Sir John Brennan, who succeeds him, and he will leave the Foreign Office in a few days. Sir John Pratt is 62, an old Dulwich boy, and a barrister. His brother is better known to the general public as Boris Karloff, the film actor.

Hitler's Artistic Enthusiasm

A new story of Herr Hitler's artistic enthusiasm reaches London from Berlin. It seems that the other day he remembered suddenly a painting which he had admired in a museum in Munich. He sent an order by telephone for the picture to be sent to Berlin at once by road. The picture was taken off the wall and, because of its large size, placed in a special lorry which set off at express speed for the capital, 300 miles away. At the Chancellery the painting was carried into the presence of the Fuhrer. For a few minutes he gazed on it in rapture; then he ordered it to be returned immediately to the museum.

It will take the "services" of 100 people and the expenditure of £39,982 to keep the White House in Washington running efficiently throughout 1938, according to the new budget estimates.

The budget provides for three private secretaries to the President at salaries of £2,000 a year. The President's eldest son, Colonel James Roosevelt, holds one of three jobs. Then there are a director, an executive officer, an executive clerk, and two women secretaries to the President, as well as 21 administrative and clerical workers at salaries ranging from £300 to £800 a year. Also on the payroll are four chauffeurs, a footman, and seven gardeners.

Ban On Non-Aryans

The legislation excluding "non-Aryans" from German public life is now being extended. "Non-Aryans" are denied burial in cemeteries that are State or municipal property. Cemeteries under ecclesiastical administration can still receive "non-Aryans," but it is believed that these "two" will be closed to all but "Aryans" before long.

IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN

The whole of Japan, is at present engaged in war. Towards the middle of July there was a clash between the armies of China and Japan near Peking in North China and Japan availing that opportunity sent a large army there. The end of July witnessed the Japanese Parliament voting 50 crores yen for war expenses. It was decided that 10 crores should be paid from the treasury, 10 crores should be met by imposing additional burden on the people and the remaining 30 crores yen should be raised through loan.

Unexpected Turn

But the war unexpectedly took a serious turn. Contrary to expectation it extended to Shanghai, besides North China, and the expenses also increased. Japan had easily occupied Manchuria and accordingly she had designs to crush China within a month at the most. Owing to the unexpected unity of China and the firm resistance which she offered Japan's calculations went wrong. Hence, with a view to devise means to cope with the new situation a special meeting of the Parliament (Diet) was summoned on 2nd September and it sanctioned expenses amounting to 2,000 million yen.

For last few years deadly party spirit has prevailed in Japan and Cabinets are frequently changing resulting even in murders of the Ministers. But for the present, the entire nation has centred its attention on how to gain victory, brushing aside all differences of opinion in the cause of country and for the sake of their Emperor whom they consider to have descended from the Sun.

Nationwide War Fever

An astounding wave of patriotic feeling and zeal for war has seized the country. People willingly come forward to join the army. Battalions are being accorded a splendid send-off. They are taken in procession through streets decorated with flags. Children, women and men in thousands join in these send-off. Failing for one reason or other to get permission to go to fight has given rise to suicide, which has become a common occurrence. To help the fighters in every way, a Women's Defence League has sprung up in Japan. The number of members of that League being 2 millions. One crore yen were contributed in a short period by the public to the

funds started by two dailies—Asahi and Minichi for helping those who go to fight and for their families.

There were strikes in some factories demanding increase in wages and to some factories notices were given that effect. Thousands of Railway strikers were thinking of striking. But owing to the Chinese situation every strike has been called off voluntarily, every notice withdrawn, and all workers have resumed work. People believe that the war is being fought for Japan's just and rightful cause. There may be solitary individuals against the war, but they dare not to come out. On the contrary they have to pay their quota of help.

Problem Of Finance

Now comes the question of Japan's financial position. If war prolongs for a considerable period Japan's financial position will be rendered rather difficult. Its export is less than import. Up to October 10 imports exceeded exports by 73 crore yen and in order to maintain equilibrium of balance of trade she should export gold amounting to the same cost. But gold-reserve is very small amounting to 130 crore yen, so the imports are strictly restrained. Hundreds of things of import, have been completely debarrated. Those imports which are strictly under restraint include cotton and wool. In order to restrict import, Government advised wool manufacturers to mix staple fibre with wool as far as practicable. Staple fibre is manufactured from pulp extracted from wood which grows in abundance in Japan. Again, in order to reduce import of cotton and wool, an appeal has been made to the nation in the name of national unity by prominent men not to buy new clothes for the present. A wonderful patriotic response has been given to the appeal to all who consider it an honour to put on shabby clothes. On the other hand, war expenses of millions of yen are being continually incurred.

Moreover neither America nor any European power will at present, finance Japan. Hence, as matters progress further Japan's financial position is likely to be strained. Japan had to undergo an expense of 2,000 million yen in the last Russo-Japanese war and the same amount has already been voted from the very beginning. The loan of this amount will be raised mainly through banks. In order that the financial market may not

War Fever Sweeping Over Country

(By Dawood Hajee Nassur)

be disturbed it has been notified throughout Ordinance that no new company should be floated. No calls should be demanded from shareholders. Money is prohibited to flow from the country. Thus the money market has been made easy and the official rate of interest is 3 per cent.

Exchange Control

No subscriptions from the public for loans has yet been asked for. This source has yet remained untapped. With the financial resources at her disposal Japan with her wonderful power of organisation will commandeer every means of finance and will be able to prolong the struggle for a considerable period.

The question of exchange is an important one. From the very commencement of war the rate of 1s. 2d. for 1 yen on London began to waver. No sooner did the war start than Japanese Government found that its life and death depended upon the maintenance of exchange. It issued orders to every bank to maintain the rate of 1s. 2d. and in this connection it has been arranged to render financial help if necessary. Government has declared that no bank should bargain below that rate. Later the finance Minister invited to a meeting Managers of English, America and Japanese banks and succeeded in arranging that all should operate at the same fixed rate.

Russia And Japan

Some fear Russia's intervention. Vladivostok a Russian Port, is situated only at a distance of 450 miles off Japan. It is like a pistol pointed at Japan's forehead. If Russia is involved in the war against Japan Russian air planes can within three hours attack Tokyo the capital of Japan and destroy many towns by aerial bombardment. Japan is afraid of that. Russia on the contrary is well aware that if Japan is successful in the Chinese war she would become a powerful state and would in future invade Russia. Japan suspects that Russia supplies armaments, airplanes and pilots in abundance to China. Russia at present does not enjoy internally sound position and if she invades Japan, Germany might attack Russia and that would set the ablaze for European war. Hence the prospects of Russian interference is remote.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CHINA'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

China had reason to expect substantial assistance from Russia and she would be justified in reacting to the non-fulfilment of that expectation in terms of disillusionment. But it is also true on the other hand that Russia cannot take any positively "active part" on China's side. And this for the simple reason that Japan, always ready to act even on imaginary and self-invented provocation, might have promptly struck against Russia. That would have been a signal for Germany and European Fascism to follow suit. Russia would most likely have been isolated because recent history has fully proved that the so-called democratic Powers are guided by just one principle in international conduct, namely never to resist Fascism. It is this principle that is at work in the Sino-Japanese conflict also. And if the Chinese are entertaining hopes of assistance from Britain and America they are in for a rude disillusionment.

PLIGHT OF DECK PASSENGERS.

The plight of deck passengers in the B. I. boats plying between India and South Africa, as described by Mr. Manilal Gandhi in his press statement, can hardly be said to be exaggerated. Nor does it reflect any credit on the shipping company. It is true that the condition of third class passengers in most of the steamers plying along the Indian coast is nearly as bad but it becomes more tolerable as the journey is much shorter. The suggestions that Mr. Gandhi has made are quite feasible and should be seriously considered by the B. I. Company. It is particularly desirable to ensure better sanitary conditions on the decks and due privacy for women. It is possible for the Government of India to secure these necessary improvements and it is their duty to do so.

BRITISH LOGIC

The British Prime Minister was asked in the Commons "to set an example to other nations" by prohibiting the use of bombing aeroplanes for police purposes in British-controlled territories. The Right Honourable custodian of British traditions replied that he would not limit the use of the airforce "except as part of an international agreement". The principle laid down in this answer is worthy of note. It means that the guiding factor in Britain's conduct—within the Empire and not only internationally—will be what other "civilised" nations do or promise rather than any consideration of humanity or civilisation. It almost amounts to saying that if other European nations are brutal in their behaviour, the British also will be brutal towards people under their own control. The tribes on

the North-Western Frontier of India and in Aden will be bombed by aeroplanes unless and until Italy, for instance, agrees to the limitation of the use of the airforce!

THE PLIGHT OF DECK PASSENGERS.

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NATIONAL LITERATURE IN HINDUSTANI

Hindustani speaking students of Indian politics will warmly welcome the announcement by the Rashtravadi Prakashana Mandir of Bombay about its undertaking to publish a series of books in Hindustani calculated to be helpful in Indian national building and dealing with political freedom in various countries. The first of the series has already been published and is entitled "Mitra Ki Rashtriyta Pragati" or The Rise of Nationalism in Egypt by Gurusath Sharma. It reviews briefly the history of Egypt with special reference to its recent struggle for independence. It is, therefore, of great interest to Indians and is also interesting in simple but vigorous Hindustani. The author comes

from Andhra and it is creditable indeed that he should be able to write in Hindustani a book which has elicited praise from Hindustani scholars like Sir Ramdas Goud, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Acharya Narendra Dev, Kaka Kalelkar and several others. The book is priced two rupees, rather too high a price in India for a book of only 144 pages. But it is so interesting and instructive that we trust the publishers will soon be able to bring out a cheaper edition.

Cash Transactions In Forward Scripts

To The Editor of the "Chronicle". Sir—I was surprised to read in the "Times of India" dated the 15th instant, an extract from the report issued by a firm of prominent brokers in Bombay stating that in their opinion the action of the Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association in closing cash transactions in regard to shares on the forward list was 'ultra vires'. May I state for the information of your readers that this is not the first occasion on which this step has been restored to by the Board. When, for instance, the crisis came in 1930, the Directors did the same thing, and on doubt being expressed in certain quarters, the matter was referred to two eminent legal luminaries like the late Sir D. F. Mulla and Sir Jamshed Kanga, the then Advocate-General. The latter explicitly stated that not only was the action of the Board not 'ultra vires' but was perfectly justified under the rules, and the former who had at that given a contrary opinion, after reading Sir Jamshed Kanga's views and when the situation was elaborately explained to him, confirmed the opinion expressed by Sir D. F. Mulla. In view of the fact that two legal luminaries of undoubted eminence have expressed their opinion in favour of the action taken by the Board, does it lie in the mouth of any layman, to assert the contrary. Apart from this argument, after



WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Congress Ministries since their advent to power have shown excellent promise of constructive work. They have tackled urgent social problems with a zeal which commands admiration; they are at present in the midst of a programme aimed at redeeming part of their election pledges..."

—Anglo-India

The resignation of Bihar and the U. P. Ministries are hailed by Congress Leftists as a victory for them.

It is, in fact, nothing of the kind. On the other hand it is a triumph of India's public peace and tranquillity as vindicated by the Governor-General. His Excellency has literally saved this country from disaster.

For, consider what would have happened, if no less than a score or two of political prisoners confessedly converted to non-violence had been let loose. Why, the whole of India, and not only Bihar and the United Provinces, would have had to suffer a cataclysmic upheaval worse than the Bihar earthquake.

No, we must not consider what would have happened. Imagination itself would assuredly reel at the contemplation of it.

In fact that is why the Governor-General declined to go into the reasons of the Governor-General's action. It was a kind and humane denial and Pandit Pant's complaint of discourtesy is quite unwarranted.

And so back to pedigree bull breeding and ceremonious presentations by public spirited title-holders.

Before accepting the Ministers' resignation, he must, says the Governor of the U. P., "consider alternative arrangements to be made to enable His Majesty the King's Government to be carried."

But the alternative arrangement is on His Excellency's table.

Apologies of propaganda among Muslims, the Congress Secretariat regards it as "necessary for us to help to liquidate their political backwardness and their somewhat medieval outlook on life."

In other words to deprive the Muslim "leaders" of their "raison d'être" well, they know it and are quite vigilant and prepared.

"Abuses and vindictiveness among official Congressmen against us unfortunately lead to nowhere..." complained Comrade Jamnadas Mehta at the D. S. P. Conference.

What Congress Jamnadas Mehta meant, of course, was that "abuses and vindictiveness among" the D.S.P. men against Congress unfortunately do not lead to dictatorship over the Congress by the Democratic Swarajists, particularly Comrade Mehta.

In a burst of patriotic frenzy Comrade Mehta earnestly prayed that Congress should extend toleration towards his Party.

In view of present developments the Comrade must be regretting that he prayed in the wrong direction.

But it doesn't matter. Comrade Mehta has still time to pray that the Governor should extend toleration towards Democracy cum Swarajism.

"The Hindu Mahasabha, Hindus or Sanatanists are not, outlaws and we are entitled to equal rights of citizenship" declared Comrade Mehta.

The sin of the Congress, of course, is that it believes that Harijans also are not outlaws and are entitled to equal rights of citizenship.

The manufacturers of a certain well-known brand of patent medicine recently received a letter from a grateful woman who had been a customer.

"Four weeks ago, she wrote, 'I was so run down that I could not even spank the baby. After taking three bottles of your tonic I am able to thrash my husband in addition to my other house-work. Thank you!'

all what can be the reason that has prompted the Board to take this action save the safety of the interests of the investing public. It is a notorious fact that by obvious contrivances, cash transactions can be rendered nominally so, whereas in reality they are no better than forward transactions, without any intention, in most cases, on the part of the buyer or the seller, to take or give delivery. In these circumstances, were these so-called cash transactions

(Continued on Page 12 Col 4)

Cry Halt To Crusade Against Leftists

Jawahar On Historic Task Of Congress

India In World Affairs: No Quarter To Imperialism: Attitude Towards States: Two Problems To Fore: Plea For Unity

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 16.
(Special Service)

In the course of his report to the A. I. C. C. reviewing exhaustively events during his presidency, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, makes the following interesting observations:—

"Inevitably there is a Right Wing of the Congress and a Left Wing and various middle groups, though this simple classification sometimes misleads."

"An attempt to drive out the left, if successful, would be fatal, for it represents a vital part of the movement without which it would lose much of its flair, and become increasingly wedded to petty reformist activities."

It would spread confusion in the mass mind, more especially the peasantry, and thus weaken the Congress.

I feel that some such attempt has been made and it has created considerable during the recent months a bitter bitterness."

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 16.
The following is the report submitted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the All-India Congress Committee:—

My colleague, the General Secretary, is submitting to the A.I.C.C. the report of Congress work during the year. It has not been the practice for the President to add to this or to have a separate say, but nevertheless I am venturing on this course as I should like to place certain considerations before the Committee. Although I have called this note a report, the designation is not quite correct. I am not traversing the ground covered by the General Secretary, nor do I propose to make a survey of the past year's activities. But I do wish to draw attention to certain important aspects of the problems we have to face.

OUR HISTORIC TASK

These problems grow more complex and the burden of responsibility on the Congress ever increases. This is the inevitable consequence of the growth of Congress itself and the ever-widening influence that this great organisation exercises on the hundreds of millions of our countrymen. History has cast on us of the Congress the task of moulding India's destiny and the history of to-morrow will record how we have faced this great task. We have rendered a good account for ourselves in the past, and with all our faults and weaknesses, served India with fortitude and with abundant love for her suffering children. But the future is harder to face. What will it say of us and of the Congress? We who meet here at Haripur, in a corner of Peasant India, have to carry this heavy and crushing burden of the future, and what we say and do here will fashion to some extent that future that is to come.

What are we? Individuals linked together in a mighty organisation. Individuals play their role on the public stage and sometimes influence events; organisations give content to the lives of large numbers of people and mould their activities. But the individual and the organisation move in their narrow spheres, ineffectively so long as they do not represent in some way the inner urge of the masses and the great forces that go to the making of the history. It is because the Congress became the instrument of these great forces in India, because it came to represent the hunger for freedom of our people and their passionate desire to be rid of their poverty, that it played the great role of India's standard bearer in the face of imperialist might.

WE CAN'T SHRINK

We cannot shirk the responsibility that has been cast on us. That responsibility includes not only our domestic problems, vitally important as they are, but also our international problems. Engrossed as we are in our struggle for freedom, we have already begun to take part in international affairs, and that part is certain to grow. In any event we could not have ignored growing shadow of war and the strange evolution of power, politics in the world. They affect us intimately, both directly and because of their effect on British imperialism. But as the day of our independence draws near, we have to be clear in our own minds about

foreign policy and the part we shall play in international affairs. We have already made it abundantly clear that we shall be no parties to imperialist war, and if British imperialism seeks to drag us into it, we shall resist the attempt. Further we have repeatedly stated that imperialism itself, and the economic roots that underlie it, which result in the subjection of one nation by another and international rivalry, is the dominating cause of war. Imperialism and peace are as the poles apart and to have peace in this world we must rid it of imperialism.

NO QUARTER FOR FASCISM

We see to-day fascist aggression all over the world and frightfulness beyond description accompanying it, and an open glorification of war. We see also countries genuinely anti-imperialist and desiring peace, as well as imperialist countries sated with conquest and the spils of conquest, fearful of war lest they lose what they have. There is talk of the fascist Powers and the democratic countries, and we are going to refrain from helping the democratic countries. We must clear this confusion in our own and in other people's minds.

We are entirely against fascism and the Congress has given the strongest expression to its condemnation of fascist aggression in Africa, Europe and the Far East. But what are the democratic Powers and what will they be fighting for when world war overwhelms us? England? England is certainly democratic to some extent, but only in the domestic sphere. It is anti-democratic and imperialist in regard to its Empire. So far as we in India are concerned we have this imperialism as our constant companion. If England fights and wins, it is British imperialism that wins and the British hold on India is strengthened thereby. On no account, therefore, can we be parties to India helping in such a war even against the fascist Powers. If democracy is going to fight fascism, the democracy must live up to its name and be democratic at home and abroad.

NO HELP TO BRITAIN

Labour leaders and pacifists in England are indignant against fascism and are even prepared to shed their pacifism in defence of England. But they view with equanimity the continuance of British imperialism in India, and console themselves with the thought that if they left India we would fall a prey to Japan or Germany or Italy. It is a curious and comforting delusion and it shows how a dormant imperialism colours the outlook of even those who call themselves democrats, pacifists and socialists.

The obvious contradiction in a policy based on democracy at home and imperialism abroad is not seen. But the contradiction persists none the less and inevitable consequences will follow from it. These consequences are that we will on no account assist British imperialism and that our primary objective is to get rid of that imperialism. Every socialist, as well as every one else desiring world peace, must if he understands the implications of this creed, support us in this attitude and strive to end imperialism in India and elsewhere.

To talk of a Japanese or German (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1.)

Austria Succumbs To Hitler's Threat New Cabinet Announced Sequel To Ultimatum

GERMANY SATISFIED BUT PARIS POLITICAL CIRCLES PERTURBED: AMNESTY FOR NAZI PRISONERS

VIENNA, Feb. 15.

The First act of the new Austrian Cabinet (reconstructed early this morning in accordance with Herr Hitler's demand for inclusion of Nazis) was to recommend a general amnesty to political offenders.

President's Concurrence

President Miklas is expected to grant this request and among the many Nazis, who will benefit by the measure, will be Dr. Leopold Tawes, a Nazi Leader, whose arrest precipitated the Austro-German crisis.

Ultimatum Tells

The new Cabinet was announced late last night just an hour after the expiration of Herr Hitler's ultimatum to Dr. Schuschnigg. —Reuter.

PARIS CIRCLES PERTURBED

PARIS, Feb. 16.

Political circles regard the Austro-German developments with disquiet.

"Pertinax" in "Echo de Paris" writes: We are witnessing one of the greatest events in contemporary history the repercussions of which are beyond measurement.—Reuter.

WILL AUSTRIA SUCCUMB TO NAZI BLUFF

VIENNA, Feb. 16.

It is confirmed to Reuter in high quarter that reports are received from the whole of the Austro-German frontier of extensive concentrations and movements of motorised, and other troops and air squadrons on the German side. Nothing officially is known about that matter but the possibility is not excluded that the movements are connected with manoeuvres.

Delay in cabinet reconstruction is believed to be due to a virtual ultimatum from Germany backed up by demonstration of armed force under the guise of manoeuvres. Complete cabinet wherein M. Seyssinquit, Home Minister, was not controlling police was ready at 23.30 hours. Newspapers had already begun to print it when suddenly the order came countermanding it. Thereafter discussions continued.

M. Seyssinquit is given control of police in the new cabinet. Dr. Schuschnigg has thus capitulated to the German demand and has given M. Seyssinquit control of Security and Police as well as the Home Ministry. Other Cabinet posts are mainly unchanged. Dr. Schmidt remaining Foreign Minister.

M. Skubi, the Police Chief of Vienna hitherto, Secretary of State for Security under Dr. Schuschnigg will now hold the same position under M. Seyssinquit, General Wilhelm Zehner remains Secretary of State for National Defence under Dr. Schuschnigg.

QUESTION NOW IS WHETHER GERMANY WILL BE SATISFIED WITH WHAT HAS BEEN DONE. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT HERR HITLER MADE OTHER SWEEPING DEMANDS AT BERCHTSGADEN WHICH DR. SCHUSCHNIGG WAS COMPELLED TO REJECT BECAUSE IT WOULD HAVE MADE AUSTRIA VIRTUALLY A VASSAL STATE OF GERMANY.

HERR HITLER REQUIRED AUSTRIA TO HAVE A PRO-GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY, ENTIRELY DEPENDING ON THE REICH, JOIN THE ANTI-COMMUNIST PACT, AGREE TO MILITARY CO-OPERATION AND ABANDON ALL THOUGHT OF FRIENDSHIP WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Vaduzes (Liechtenstein) reports reaching the frontier say that the effective involvement in the troop movements in Bavaria near Frontier Tyrol consist of several thousand men, partly drawn from Mechanised Units and also Air Force Detachment.—Reuter.

How Many Will

Amnesty Benefit?

VIENNA, Feb. 16.

It is not definitely known how many political prisoners will be given amnesty but it is believed to be something under 5,000.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS ON CRISIS

"Times" Supports Linthgow; "News Chronicle" Criticises

LONDON, Feb. 16.

In a leader on the resignations of the Bihar and United Provinces ministries the "Times" emphasises that experience has shown the dangers of the policy which the extreme wing of the Congress Party supports.

It recalls that Mr. Montagu's general amnesty of 1921 was followed by a revival of terrorism and says that the release of all political criminals in the two provinces will lead to an increase of pressure on the Government of Bengal which they might be unable to resist although a wholesale liberation of terrorists will have grave consequences.

The peace of other provinces might also be endangered by an indiscriminate gao delivery and the paper points out that nearly a hundred political prisoners have been released since the elections but no Governor omitted to consider each case on merits or released any political prisoner whose freedom might endanger public peace.

The record of prisoners in Bihar and the United Provinces does not justify and departure from these principles and it recalls that Mr. Gandhi supported the policy of progressive release in Bengal. It adds that it remains to be seen what the moderates of the Congress Party who are pledged to non-violence will think of the tactics which have caused the present crisis.

While the "Daily Telegraph" regards the Governor's veto to release prisoners inevitable in view of the danger otherwise threatening ordered Government in India, the "News Chronicle" admits that the crimes of many prisoners are grave but argues that the new system of Government in India cannot be given a fair trial while hundreds of men are imprisoned for political offences. The Congress ministries' desire to free political prisoners should not be impeded except for overwhelmingly strong reasons which have not been given. It is surely worth some risk to give the new constitution a fair chance.—Reuter.

NAZI PRESS SATISFIED

BERLIN, Feb. 16.

That Germany is satisfied with Dr. Schuschnigg's obedience to Herr Hitler's demand is indicated in the Press reaction which regards the developments as stabilising Austro-German relations and another proof of Herr Hitler's will for peace. Expressions like "new start," "new era" are common.

M. Seyssinquit's appointment creates the liveliest satisfaction and retention of M. Skubi in control of Vienna police is not so welcome though political circles are prepared to wait and see how far he will be able to work in co-operation with M. Seyssinquit.—Reuter.

Pro-German Foreign Minister

VIENNA, Feb. 16.

Correspondents emphasise the importance of the appointment of M. Schmidt, who is described as a Germanophile as Foreign Minister and point out that he hitherto was Assistant Foreign Minister, while Dr. Schuschnigg was Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

RESOLUTIONS FOR OPEN SESSIONS

(Continued from page 1)

Mrs. Naidu, that it was mainly Pandit Jawaharlal's dynamic energy in propagating the Congress message from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin during the last two years that the Congress had to-day assumed a dominant position where we find it to-day?

Concluding Mrs. Naidu said: "I am happy to find that Pandit Nehru's mantle has fallen to-day on the youngest among our war generals. Indeed in this instance it can be truly said that the torch passes from one brave hand to another."—United Press.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

(United Press Special)

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 16.

About five minutes before 2 p.m., Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, outgoing president, entered the Subjects Committee pandal, accompanied by the incoming president Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. The whole assembly stood up as mark of respect.

Prominent Congress leaders noticed on the dais included Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Jai Ramdas Daulatram, Acharya Kripalanil, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. B. S. Sambamurti, Mr. T. Prakasam, Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr. Sanjay Rao Deo, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, Sr. S. S. Sarojini Naidu, Darbar Gopal Das, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Doctor T. S. S. Rajan, Doctor N. B. Khare, Premier of C. P., Mr. K. M. Munshi, Bombay Minister Doctor Pattabhi Sitaramiah, the Honourable Mr. Reddi, Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. L. M. Patil, Dr. M. D. D. Glider, Bombay Ministers, Seth Jammalal Bajaj, Mr. S. S. B. Bose, Doctor, Ashok Bose, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, the Hon. B. G. Kher, Bombay Premier.

PROF. RANGA'S OBJECTION President Nehru then asked permission of the house to pass the General Secretary's annual report on Congress activities, since the last session of Congress at Faizpur. At this stage, Prof. N. G. Ranga said that he would take objection to that part of the General Secretary's report which dealt with Kisan activities and suggested that this portion should be referred back to A.I.C.C.

President Nehru said that General Secretary was responsible for his annual report and it might contain his individual views while the A.I.C.C. as a whole might hold quite a different point of view on the issue.

He, however, permitted Prof. Ranga to say what he had to say.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, taking objection to certain passages in the General Secretary's report on Kisans, said:—

"I find in expressing his individual opinion on activities of Kisan organisations generally, the Secretary has, I am afraid, drawn too unfair a picture of the activities of Kisan Sabhas in various parts of our country."

"If one pursues pages 31 to 34 one gets the impression that on the whole, Kisan Sabhas and workers are growing a sort of anti-Congress atmosphere in the country."

"The report says 'sometimes Kisan workers came in conflict even with Congress organisations. I am prepared, said Prof. Ranga, to warn those Kisan workers who may come in such conflict with Congress organisations."

"Then the report says 'Sometimes Kisan Sabhas also become the refuge of those against whom disciplinary action had been taken.' I am yet to know whether those Congress comrades against whom disciplinary action had been taken, have come to play any prominent part in Kisan organisations. It is quite possible that there had been, for sometime, some workers in Kisan organisations against whom disciplinary action might have been taken."

CONFLICTING LOYALTIES The report further observes that "it was alleged that some Kisan Sabha workers were poisoning the atmosphere by creating conflicting loyalties and advocating directly or indirectly the use of violence." I take the strongest exception to this statement. It is a burning topic of the day. Members of the All India Congress Committee are posted with relevant facts about it.

"In page 34 the General Secretary says 'matters do not end here. Some method of co-operation between Kisan and labour organisations and Congress will have to be devised.' I welcome this. I only wish to say that if this report is placed on individual responsibility for our general information ordinarily speaking it can only be recorded and no more attention paid to it. We have come to be presented with

this report and we have been asked to pass it. I think it is reasonable that these objectionable portions should be referred back to the Working Committee for further consideration."

DISCUSSION UNDESIRABLE Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru referring to Prof. Ranga's observations said:—

"It seems it would be improper for us at this stage to discuss this fairly complicated and big question in regard to Kisan Sabhas and relation of Kisan Sabhas and other organisations to the Congress. Certainly the question may be deserving consideration, but it would be out of place now. Secondly it might mean really doing something which we may have to do afresh. So, it would not be fitting to waste time of the House now. Inevitably you will be confined to discussing certain criticisms in General Secretary's report. You cannot do it properly at this stage and it would be establishing a wrong precedent."

"Under article 14 of the Congress Constitution, the General Secretary is required to submit his report and he has done it and it is certainly open to the house to express its opinion on it. But as I pointed out submission of the report does not involve adoption of or expression of opinion on the report, unless there is anything of a scandalous nature and obviously wrong statement of facts, ordinary discussion on this would be undesirable."

RANGA'S MOTION LOST

Prof. Ranga's motion that portions of the General Secretary's annual report dealing with Kisan Sabhas were open to objection and as such should be referred back to the A.I.C.C. was put to vote after he had spoken at length explaining his point of view and was declared lost by an overwhelming majority.

SUCCESSES AND DISAPPOINTMENTS

After the accounts and the reports were passed and the All India Congress Committee had agreed to the suggestion for the deposit of Rs. 10 by every candidate to the Committee prior to elections have been carried. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the outgoing president referred in feeling terms to his stewardship for the past two years.

He offered apologies to the incoming President Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for his daring departure from past practice in presenting the report by the returning president which contained his impressions. Pandit Nehru said that certain ideas were floating in his mind and he wished to convey them to his colleagues in Congress before he vacated the chair.

Past two years, said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, saw moments of happy successes and deep disappointments but during the course of elections to the Congress bodies we had to face all sorts of worries and painful experiences. We were pestered with letters, telegrams and trunk calls and invariably elections had been fought on party lines. All that showed the hidden dangers and I had referred to them in my report without mentioning particular persons and places. Almost everywhere undesirable excesses were indulged in and we should consider ways and means to check this fissiparous tendencies.

In this connection, proposed changes in the Congress constitution, will be placed before you. During the last two years, several issues of grave importance and big problems confronted us. Undeterred and undaunted we marched forward to glorious success."

During the course of his speech Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru expressed his deep sense of gratitude to his colleagues of the Working Committee for their tolerance and forbearance so far as he was concerned. He said "In spite of our differences of opinion we worked as a team and unless my colleagues showed tolerance, fruitful work would not have been possible. Our responsibilities are growing day by day."

An earnest appeal to Congress men to compose all differences in view of the crisis which they were to face was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Pandit Nehru believed members must all have been aware of the resignations of Bihar and the United Provinces Ministries. He did not propose to say anything as to what the Working Committee was going to decide. The question is not merely of resignation. It was not merely acceptance of office and then resignation. It was a greater issue. In view of this it was essential that whatever they may decide they must be united. We should make a determined effort to pre-

vent the growing factions. It is inevitable that groups and factions will grow when we function on an ideological plane. Ultimately they will have all to unite in a common and bigger cause. We cannot function at all if we lay too much stress on individual groups. We may be heading towards a great crisis."

JAWAHAR GARLANDED

Pandit Jawaharlal at this stage was garlanded by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. Mr. Bose proposed a vote of thanks to Pandit Jawaharlal for his outstanding ability with which he had conducted the proceedings of the Subjects Committee. After glowing tributes by Mrs. Naidu and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the vote of thanks was carried amidst thunderous cheers and acclamation.

Two more resolutions on excluded areas and on the Palestine situation were next moved from the Chair and carried.

WAR DANGER

Mr. Subhas Bose, President, thereafter moved from the chair the official resolution on foreign policy and war danger. But as some members wanted to move amendments to the official resolution, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru formally moved the same and Acharya Kripalanil supported it.

Mr. Dadachanji of Burma thereupon moved an amendment suggesting the appointment of a Committee with instruction to submit a report on defence measures and preparations against foreign invasion to the Working Committee for its consideration. This amendment was ruled out of order as it went against the main spirit of the resolution moved.

TO RESIST WAR

Another amendment moved by Mr. Sundariya suggesting practical steps that the Congress should take to resist the attempt of British Imperialism to involve India in war by means of propaganda among the masses not to enlist themselves in the army, nor subscribe to war loans and also by organising dock workers and railway workers not to transport war materials and soldiers.

Dr. Ashroff supported the amendment.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru replying opposed the amendment, which was thereafter withdrawn by the mover and the original resolution was declared carried.

Mr. Subhas Bose next moved the resolution on excluded areas and the Commissioners' Provinces to which name of Coorg also was added on the suggestion of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and adopted.

The next resolution moved from the Chair was on Ajmer-Merwar and Indian States resenting separation of about 115 villages from Ajmer-Merwar and condemning the action of British Government taken in the teeth of direct opposition of the people of this area which also was adopted.

The House adjourned for half an hour for tea to resume at 5-30 in the evening, when the resolution on Federation will be taken up.

Three more resolutions, also moved from the chair, relating to Zanzibar situation of Indian in Ceylon and Japanese aggression on China, were also carried.—United Press.

FIGHT FEDERATION

On resumption after tea Mr. Bhulabhai Desai moved the resolution on Federation:

"The Congress has rejected the new Constitution and declared that a Constitution for India which can be accepted by the people must be based on Independence and only be framed by the people themselves by means of a Constituent Assembly, without the interference of any foreign authority. Adhering to this policy of rejection the Congress has, however, permitted the formation in Provinces of Congress Ministries with a view to strengthening the nation in its struggle for independence. In regard to the proposed Federation no such consideration applies even provisionally, or for a period, and the imposition of this Federation will do grave injuries to India and tighten the bonds, which hold her under the subjection of an imperialist domination. This scheme of Federation excludes from the sphere of responsibility the vital functions of a Government."

"The Congress is not opposed to the idea of Federation, but a real Federation must, even apart from the question of responsibility, consist of free units enjoying more or less the same measure of freedom and civil liberty and representation by democratic process of election. Indian States participating in the Federation should approximate to the Provinces in the establishment of representative institutions responsible Government, civil liberties and the method of election to the Federal House. Otherwise Federation as it is now contemplated will instead of building Indian unity, encourage separatist (Continued on Page 8 Col 6.)

Memorial To Saviours Of Posterity

Sporting Offer From Lahore

COLUMN TO BE RAISED ON ASSEMBLY GROUNDS TO SUPPORTERS OF SARADA ACT AMENDMENT?

NEW DELHI, February 16. The galleries were crowded today with a large number of ladies, and in an atmosphere of good humour and tenseness resumed further consideration of Mr. B. Das' Select Committee Bill to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act.

Barely sixteen Congress members were present in the House, others of the Party having left for Haripura.

MUSLIMS' STAND
Sayed Gulam Bhik Nairang continued the debate on Mr. B. Das' Bill which began on February 10 said that the Muslims had opposed the Sarada Act from the beginning, as a result of which the Act remained a dead letter. As the representative of a Muslim constituency, he opposed strengthening of the Act, but would not stand in the way of Hindus legislating in the matter for themselves.

Mr. Thirumal Rao supported the measure and rebutted the suggestion that it gave unrestricted power to the police and added that even if it erred in this direction, suitable modifications could be made in the Select Committee.

Mr. Muhammad Naumann joined in opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Umar Ali Shah gave copious quotations from Sanskrit texts in support of the principles of the Bill while Mr. Ramnarain Singh deprecated mixing up of religion and social reform, and attempting to thwart a social reform by a wrong interpretation of religion.

JOSHI'S APPEAL
Mr. N. M. Joshi congratulated Mr. B. Das on the Bill, and paid a tribute to Miss Rathbone on her efforts to rouse public opinion in favour of tightening of

the Sarada Act. He said that the present Bill merely aimed at stricter application of the existing Act, and as law-abiding citizens, he hoped even those like Mr. Bajoria, who opposed the Act, would support the Bill.

Mr. Bhadriddutt Pande and Mr. B. N. Chaudhury further supported the Bill.

SPORTING OFFER
Mr. B. Das replying to the debate thanked the supporters of his motion, particularly the Home Member and the Law Member. He read a telegram from Capt. Ramrakhamal Bhandari, Lahore, received by him, Mr. Bajoria and the Home Member, saying "as a humble and practical thanksgiving for the noble support by the Government, Congress and other members to Mr. Das's Bill to strengthen the Sarada Act, I, on behalf of our daughters and sons, suffer Rs. 5,000 for erecting a column on the Assembly ground for inscribing in gold the names of the benevolent supporters and in black, the opposers for posterity to know our saviours and destroyers." (Cheers).

The telegram added: "A cheque for Rs. 1,000 has been sent to the Home Member and the balance is to follow on the acceptance of the proposal."

Mr. Das's motion was carried amid cheers. The House devoted the rest of the sitting to the Bills of Sardar Sant Singh to amend Section 103 and 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The first Bill was rejected without a division, while the discussion of the second had not concluded, when the House adjourned till to-morrow to take up general discussion on the Railway Budget.—A. P.

RESOLUTIONS FOR OPEN SESSION

Subjects Committee's Recommendations

VITHALNAGAR, February 16. The following were the resolutions recommended for the open session of the Haripura Congress by the Subjects Committee on Wednesday:

ON INDIANS IN CEYLON
The Congress is deeply concerned over the threatened estrangement of feelings between the people of Ceylon and the Indian population in the Island, consequent on certain legislation in regard to local administration and apprehensions as to the discriminatory measures that may be further undertaken.

ONE AND INSEPARABLE
The Congress urges on the Government of Ceylon and her public men not to adopt any policy, directly or indirectly aimed at discrimination as against Indians living and carrying on their vocations in Ceylon. In particular the Congress notes with regret that laws have been recently framed so as to deny the Indian labourers, who have helped and are helping in the development of the resources of the Island, franchise in local administration and to make the Indian residents apprehend further restrictions on their civil rights and to feel that they were to be relegated to an inferior political status. The Congress hopes that such measures will not be undertaken and that any legislation that has created such a feeling will be so modified as to make India feel that in spite of being separate Governments, Ceylon and India are one and inseparable, so far as the people are concerned.

CLOVE BOYCOTT
The Congress expressed its appreciation of the response of the Indian people to the appeal made on behalf of the Congress to refrain from the use of cloves and that the boycott of trade in cloves of Zanzibar by Indian merchants has been completely satisfactory. The Congress congratulates Indians in Zanzibar and the clove merchants in India on the manner in which they have maintained this boycott.

The Congress, however, regrets that the question of the rights of Indians in Zanzibar in internal and export trade has not yet been satisfactorily solved.

CONTINUE BOYCOTT
The Congress repeats its request to the Indian people to continue not to use clove and press upon the attention of merchants to the desirability of continuing the boycott of trade in cloves and trust that by these measures the Zanzibar Government would be compelled to rescind the objectionable Decrees.

ON CHINA
The Congress has viewed with anxious concern the aggression of brutal Imperialism in China and the horrors of frightfulness that have accompanied it. In the opinion of the Congress this Imperialist invasion is fraught with the gravest consequences for the world peace and freedom in Asia.

SYMPATHY FOR CHINA
The Congress sends its deepest sympathy to the people of China in their great ordeal and expresses its admiration for the heroic struggle they are conducting to maintain their freedom and integrity. It congratulates them on achieving national unity and co-ordination in the face of danger and assures them of the solidarity of Indian people with them in the common task of combating Imperialism and achieving freedom.

WHAT INDIA CAN DO
As a mark of India's sympathy with the Chinese people, the Congress calls upon the people of India to refrain from purchasing Japanese Goods.

WAR DANGER
In view of the grave danger of wide-spread and devastating war, which overshadows the world, the Congress desires to state afresh the policy of the Indian people with regard to foreign relations and war.

The people of India desire to live in peace and friendship with their neighbours and with all other countries and for this purpose wish to remove all causes of conflict between them. Striving for their own freedom and independence as a nation, they desire to respect the freedom of others and building up their strength on the basis of international co-operation and goodwill. Such co-operation must be founded on world order and Free India will gladly associate itself with such order and stand for disarmament and collective security.

NUMBER OF POLITICALS STILL BEHIND PRISON BARS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15. The Associated Press learns that the total number of persons in various provinces convicted under Sections 302 and 398 I.P.C. (murder and murder in dacoity) and Section 307 I.P.C. (attempt murder) and dacoity with attempt murder or hurt Sections 325, 392 and 394, I.P.C. (robbery and causing grievous hurt) offences under Arms Act, offences under Explosive Substances Act and offences under Sections 120-B and 121-A I.P.C. are as follows:—

Assam 10; Bengal 350; Bihar 23; Bombay 3; Madras 1; Punjab 44; and the United Provinces 14.

Figures are not available whether out of these totals any prisoners have been released in any province.—Associated Press.

A GOOD STEP FORWARD

N. M. Joshi Welcomes Bombay Textile Wages In- quiry's Interim Report

NEW DELHI, February 16. Mr. N. M. Joshi, a member of the Central Assembly and a prominent Labour leader, welcoming the recommendations of the Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, said that in the course of a statement that he agreed with the Committee in the principle, which it adopted in proposing higher scales of increment for those, whose wages were low.

The increments proposed, he observed, are not sufficient to bring wages up to the pre-depression level but the recommendations of the Committee are a good step towards the restoration of old wages.

He was glad that the Bombay Government accepted the recommendations and recommended their acceptance by both the parties.—United Press

White Paper On Indian Crisis

(Continued from Page 1).

Winterton and the Premier whether they agreed that not to do everything to avoid a constitutional crisis in India would be very unwise and asked also whether inasmuch as the responsibility for all these decisions rested with the House of Commons because the Governor-General's powers were powers for which they were responsible. The Government would give a full statement including the statements of the Congress Ministers themselves and also a communication showing what these prisoners were convicted of and on what dates.

Earl Winterton replied, it is my duty on behalf of the Secretary of State to afford all possible information to the House. I quite appreciate the point of Col. Wedgwood Benn has made, but I would deprecate making any attempt to anticipate the future course of events. These ministries have only just resigned. It is possible that other Ministries will be formed. I would like to say that the Governor-General took the action on himself in pursuance of his own statutory duty.

GOVT'S DUTY

Col. Wedgwood Benn: Is it not a fact that this House deliberately assumed the responsibility in these matters? Therefore, while I agree that precipitate action might do much harm, is it not the duty of the Government to see that we who have to decide are in possession of the fullest information from both sides?

Mr. Chamberlain: Earl Winterton has just promised to do such a thing.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson: Is it not a fact that the whole situation under which these prisoners were convicted was due to their objection to alien rule?

The Speaker observed it was not right on this question to discuss the merits or otherwise of the convictions.

Replying Mr. Aneurin Bevan who asked when the information would be available Earl Winterton said "I am sorry if I gave the impression I would not afford the House the fullest information. I quite appreciate my duty to do so. All I said was that I would deprecate any attempt to anticipate the future course of events. Certainly I would be prepared to ask the Secretary of State to issue a Paper or publish a Whitepaper on the subject.—Reuter.

has been rapid and deplorable deterioration of the international relations; Fascist aggression has become the avowed policy of the Fascist powers in Germany, Spain and the Far East, and must, therefore, largely shoulder the responsibility for progressive deterioration of the world situation. That policy still seeks arrangement with Nazi Germany and has developed closer relations with Rebel Spain. It is helping in the drift towards an imperialist world war.

"India can be no party to such an imperialist war and will not permit her manpower and resources to be exploited in the interests of British Imperialism. Nor can India join any war without the express consent of her people. The Congress, therefore, entirely disapproves the war preparations being made in India and the large-scale manoeuvres and air-raids precautions by which it has been sought to spread an atmosphere of approaching war in India. In the event of an attempt being made to involve India in the war, this will be resisted."

The other resolutions recommended to the open session are the ones passed by the Working Committee which were published in our yesterday's issue.

FEDERATION DEBATE, A DULL AFFAIR

Ministerial Crisis Reaction On Subjects Committee Proceedings

(From Our Special Correspondent)

HARIPURA, Feb. 16. Animated discussions seemed to be out of the question in the Subjects Committee to-day in the frame of mind in which it had to meet. Discussion on the Federation resolution confirmed this.

Till two days back, the resolution on Federation was expected to raise the liveliest debate of the session in Subjects Committee, but the Ministerial crisis, which has eclipsed every other issue damped the enthusiasm of everyone, including the Socialists.

Those of the Congress High Command, who were seated on the platform did not show any interest in criticisms of the Leftists and were engaged in holding animated conversations among themselves.

The Leftists moved no less than six amendments and some of the supporters of these tried to import some spirit but failed to interest the Committee members. Members of the Congress Cabinet seemed to be anxious to get away as early as possible and continue consideration of recent developments and the Committee adjourned earlier.

DELEGATES' CAMP HUMS WITH ACTIVITY

General Health Of Nagar Excellent But Cold Causes Flu

VITHALNAGAR, February 16. The delegates' camp has already begun to hum with activity and nearly one thousand have come from all parts of India, Tamilnad leading with nearly hundred and Assam two. Bombay delegates have not yet arrived. Even Burma has sent ten.

The Punjab contingent including Dr. Satyapal, President, P.P.C., Dr. Gopichand, leader of the opposition in Punjab Assembly and Mian Iftikharuddin, Secretary, Punjab Congress Assembly Party, arrived here this morning. A large number of peasants from almost all parts of India will be attending the Congress session and nearly a thousand will come from Maharashtra from where first batch of 250 has arrived. Peasants have been housed in special huts set apart for Kisans. Most of them are leaving their home villages for first time and they happily roam about the Congress Nagar seeing sights.

HOSPITAL STAFF ACTIVE

Sudden change in weather conditions from slight drizzle yesterday morning to biting cold nights and foggy mornings have been the cause of nearly four hundred persons becoming ill and taking recourse to the hospital where they were all treated. Nearly three thousand out-patients have been treated so far at the hospital which has Allopathic, Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic sections. Out of sixty beds 25 are now occupied mostly with mild influenza and women and children cases. Twelve doctors are on duty by turns and the ambulance van scours the whole Nagar. It is stated that the medical staff will be augmented and 20 will be working hereafter.

The leaders' camp is not free from small ailments and distinguished persons served by the hospital include Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Darbar Gopaladas, Chairman Reception Committee and Mrs. Gopaladas. The general health of the Nagar is excellent.—A. P. Congress Special.

A. I. Excluded Areas Conference

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 16. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to open the All India Excluded Areas Conference, which will be held under the presidency of Prof. Ranga in the Subjects Committee Pandit on February 20.—United Press Special.

KISANS TO STAND BY CONGRESS

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 16. All India Kisan Committee met to-day under the presidency of Prof. Ranga in Bihar delegates' camp when Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Swami Shahanandan Saraswati, Messrs. Indulal Yagnik, Sohan Singh Joshi, Mubarak Sagar, Dr. Ashraf and others were present.

The President surveyed the achievements of Kisan organisations in different provinces and reviewed the work of the Ministries.

The Committee decided upon heads of subjects on which resolution should be drafted.

The Committee it is understood would extend support to the Congress in its fight against the Governors in view of the constitutional crisis in Bihar and United Provinces.

The Committee meets again to-morrow.—United Press Special.

Plan To Fight Federation

(Continued from page 7)

tendencies and involve the State in internal and external conflict. "The Congress, therefore, reiterates its condemnation of the proposed Federal scheme and calls upon Provincial and local Congress Committees and the people generally as well as Provincial Governments and Ministries to prevent its inauguration.

"In the event of an attempt being made to impose it, despite the declared will of the people, such an attempt must be combated in every way and the Provincial Governments and Ministries must refuse to co-operate with it.

"In case such a contingency arises the A.I.C.C. is authorised and directed to determine the line of action to be pursued in this regard."

Mr. Bhulabhai formally moved the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Jamnabai Bajaj.

MASANI'S AMENDMENT.
Mr. M. R. Masani moved the following amendment to be added at the end of the first para of the resolution:

"Not only our finances, army, foreign policy and Paramountcy are kept out of control of the Federal Legislature, and the safeguards and unlimited powers given to the Governor-General makes it equally irresponsible and sham."

Commending his amendment for the acceptance of the mover, Mr. Masani said that the resolution as drafted laid over-emphasis on the want of representative element in the Indian States in the matter of their selecting representatives to the Federal Assembly.

They should make it clear that the Congress would not accept Federation even if this improvement was made, unless complete Independence was given to the people of India.

NEED OF UNITED FRONT.

Dr. Ahmed proposed a second amendment suggesting the means as to how the inauguration of Federation could be prevented by adding a clause after the first sentence in the last paragraph that "to this end the Congress calls upon the Congress Committees to take initiative in obtaining active co-operation of their anti-imperialist organisations in different provinces and reviewed the work of the Ministries.

The Committee decided upon heads of subjects on which resolution should be drafted.

The Committee it is understood would extend support to the Congress in its fight against the Governors in view of the constitutional crisis in Bihar and United Provinces.

The Committee meets again to-morrow.—United Press Special.

HOW CRISIS IS PRECIPITATED

New Delhi Communique On Question Of Political Release

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16. A communique issued to-day under the instructions of the Governor of Bihar after giving details of the political prisoners and crimes committed by them, says that there are objections to the Executive Government interfering with the decisions of criminal courts and with the sentences which have been passed by the High Court and other courts after full consideration of all relevant facts.

Continuing the communique says that even though an individual may not commit crime again, for which he has been convicted, indiscriminate reduction or modification of sentences may create in others a feeling of contempt for the sanction of law and decisions of courts.

If the idea becomes prevalent that the Executive Government can and will interfere with the decisions of courts and will do so on the occasion of accession to power of particular political party it would have the most deleterious effect.

GRAVE RISK.
Proceeding it further adds that there is a grave risk that these Bihar prisoners might reunite with persons from the other parts of India in dangerous conspiracy. The Governor is also prepared to

tions, such as those of peasants, workers and States' people, in developing an agitation against Federation."

Next Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya moved another amendment that if despite the declared will of the people an attempt is made to impose Federation, it must be combated in every way leading to direct action for the overthrow of the Constitution and preparation for convening of a Constituent Assembly."

POSITION OF STATES.
Prof. Ranga moved the fourth amendment asserting that the proposed Federation if imposed without reforming the States would not only encourage separatist tendencies but "further tighten British Imperialist hold upon India working through tentacles of Paramountcy, which the Indian States are alone entitled to pay homage."

Mr. Redd! moved an amendment to the second paragraph of Congress to declare beyond doubt the resolution committing the that it was for an All-India Federation embracing the Indian States with democratic and representation constitution.

Dr. Hamid Kasi was surprised that the amendments were at all moved to the resolution of the Working Committee had been read carefully, he felt sure that there would be no need for the amendments, as the resolution effectively expressed the Congress viewpoint on the subject.

Mr. Hamidin supported Mrs. Kamaladevi's amendment.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati supporting amendments of Mrs. Kamaladevi and Dr. Ahmed said that British Imperialism was trying to tighten its hold on India. They should fight it tooth and nail. Evidently, great store was being laid on the differences between Kisan and Labour on the one side and official Congress on the other. They should unite in preventing the imposition of Federation; if necessary they must be prepared even for direct action to achieve their objective.

The House adjourned to 12-30 p.m. to-morrow, when further discussion will be resumed.—AP.

consider in certain cases the question of conditional release but the suggestion is unacceptable to the Ministers. The situation became difficult when hunger-strike in the Hazaribagh Jail and during that period it was impossible to consider further the question of release.

As the Ministry adhered to their advice, the Governor referred the matter to the Governor-General who issued instructions to him under Sec. 126 (5) of the Government of India Act and acting on that the Governor intimated the Ministers his inability to accept their advice.—United Press.

Kisan Rally

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 16. Prof. Ranga, President of the All India Kisan Committee, is meeting Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to obtain permission to hold the Kisan Rally in Vithalnagar.

—United Press Special.

RHEUMATIC PAINS GONE IN 2 DAYS

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Cry Halt To Crusade Against Leftists

Relics Of Feudalism Must Be Ended, Says Jawahar

(Continued from Page 7.)

man or Italian invasion of India is to forget the realities completely and to live in a world of fantasy. Japan is further away from India, for all practical purposes, than England is. The land route is entirely closed and the sea route is very long and terribly dangerous and cannot be negotiated till Japan is master of the sea and air and British and the United States have been wholly disabled. Japan cannot think of coming to India till she has absorbed the whole of China, a task almost certainly beyond her competence and resources. Even after that, the next countries on the way are Australia, the Philippine Islands and Netherlands India.

It is equally fantastic to think in terms of a German or Italian invasion of India. Both these countries will have their work cut out for them in Europe and their objectives lie in Europe or North Africa. But if by any chance the fascist Powers gain in overwhelming victory in a world war and the world lies prostrate before them, then of course anything might happen. Even so India will not go as gift to any body. She will resist the invader to the utmost and, in spite of lack of military and such like resources, she has developed enough strength and technique of her own method of struggle to make an invasion a terribly burdensome operation. We have to struggle to-day with an entrenched system which has dug itself deep into our very soil. It will be far easier to deal with a newcomer who comes with hostile intentions.

Recently we have had the farce of air-raid precautions in some of our cities and gas-masks have been flourished before us. The idea of giving gas-masks instead of food or work for starving people may have some humour in it, or probably it is just the product of the average military mind, but in India to-day it is a manifest absurdity. There is no obvious risk of air-raids in India except possibly some stray attempts. German or Italian or Japanese 'planes coming across thousands of miles over continents and oceans to bomb Indian cities? That would be difficult enough under any circumstances and it would be totally useless from the point of view of the larger objective that the enemy forces would have. It is clear that the air-raid precautions in India have only one end in view—to familiarise the Indian people with the idea of approaching war, to create an atmosphere favourable to our joining it. Many of our countrymen have not realised this and seem to welcome these fanciful activities of the military in India. It is time they understood their significance and opposed them for what they are—preparations of British imperialism to rush us into imperialist war.

For the same reason we have opposed the dispatch of Indian troops to China. India has sent her whole-hearted sympathy to the people of China in their travail and we would gladly help them to the best of our ability. But we will not tolerate the use of Indian troops for the purposes of British imperialism.

ARMAMENTS IN INDIA

If we are opposed to any participation in imperialist war, we must be equally opposed to any increase in armaments in India. The army in India is not a national army. It is an imperialist army and partly a foreign army of occupation. To increase its strength or effectiveness is to strengthen imperialism and we can be no parties to this. Indeed we cannot approve of any expenditure on it. Recently the mechanisation of the British Army in India was debated in the Central Assembly. We are totally opposed to this not only on the ground that it is the British part of the army that is mechanised, or that we object to additional military expenditure, but on the more fundamental ground

of resisting the strengthening of the apparatus of imperialism in India. We are told that this is required for the defence of India, but the defence of India, in the vocabulary of our rulers means the defence of British imperialism and British vested interests in India.

PERPETUAL CRISIS

The world seems to be in a perpetual state of crisis and no one knows when this might lead to catastrophe. We must, therefore, be perfectly clear in our own minds how we stand and what we propose to do and we must let other people know our minds. In the conflicts between Fascism and Democracy, we are all for democracy, but England does not come to us in democratic garb and we will not co-operate with her imperialism. Even apart from India, British foreign policy during the past eight years has been singularly pro-Fascist. Britain has actively supported or passively accepted Fascist aggression in the Far East and in the West. In spite of brave words to the contrary, she has consistently helped the Fascist Powers and has weakened the League of Nations. The key to the understanding of international affairs in recent years is this attitude of the British 'National' Government. Disarmament came to grief because of it, Germany repudiated the Treaty of Versailles and entered into a naval treaty with the British over the head of the League of Nations. The British Government is very largely responsible for the shameful farce of non-intervention in Spain, and recently this Government has even sent an official representative to the Rebels in Spain. France might have followed a different policy but fear of being isolated has made her hanger-on of British Foreign policy. Thus the British Government must largely shoulder the responsibility for the failure of disarmament, the fading away of the League of Nations, and the deplorable deterioration in international relations. Imperialism must necessarily result in ever-increasing armaments. The policy of the Congress is governed by two basic considerations—complete independence, our constitution being framed by a Constituent Assembly elected by the Indian people and resistance to India's participation in Britain's wars. Both these are aspects of one and the same thing—anti-imperialism. On the constructive side of peace we are prepared to go to the fullest extent to outlaw war and establish world peace and collective security. Indeed we go further, as the very basis of our national struggle has shown, for we want to eliminate all violence from national or international affairs. As such we must stand for disarmament on the widest possible scale. Believing as we do in a world order, we shall co-operate with every attempt to evolve co-operation between nations.

INDIA AND WORLD PEACE

"The League of Nations was undoubtedly such an attempt but the League was in effect a League of Governments, and our government being a foreign government we have so far had no place in the League. In the name of India the British Government has had an additional vote. We cannot agree to this misrepresentation and hence we have condemned the League and often demanded India's withdrawal from it. A free India would gladly co-operate with the League and would seek to make it a real League of Peoples and not governments. Only when India is independent will she be properly represented in it.

"Our ardent desire to work for world peace and to co-operate with other nations in this vital task is evidenced by the Congress joining the World Peace Congress. An essential part of the programme of the World Peace Congress in strengthening

the League of Nations. We accept this, but subject to our present opposition to the League when we can find no place there. We must also make it clear that by accepting the League when we are free, we do not accept the 'status quo' in international affairs, or many of the grossly unfair treaties imposed by imperialistic countries on weaker nations. The League can only function effectively on a basis of equity and democracy and anti-imperialism.

"Collective security would involve the use of some kind of sanctions against the aggressor nation. India would unhesitatingly join in sanctions, but it must be remembered that the whole Congress approach to this problem, is to others, will be governed by the policy of non-violence.

"If we have adhered to non-violence in our struggle for freedom, equally so will we think in terms of it in considering international affairs and the coercion of an offending and aggressive nation. It may perhaps be open to doubt how far this policy will be applicable in defending a country against foreign aggression. Most of us, if we were in Spain or China to-day, would probably be compelled by force of circumstances to adopt the violence method of defence, rather than be ineffectual spectators of tragedy and disaster. But in considering international sanctions the Congress is bound to oppose military sanctions for these would lead to war on a more extensive scale. Our policy would be economic sanctions which, if properly applied, are likely to be even more effective in the long run.

"In world affairs to-day England is often referred to as a democratic nation, and yet the democracy underlying Britain's Government can be judged by the new Constitution in India with all its safeguards and special powers vested in the Governors and the Viceroy. Even more so by the proposed Federation which seeks to bolster up the feudal States and through them British imperialism. India will resist this Federation and the imperialism that lies behind it, and we shall continue our struggle for freedom whether war comes or crisis.

THE INDIAN STATES.

"The Indian States still function in their old bad way and try to hold on to a century that is past. They endeavour to crush all attempts at political activity and yet all over India there is a stir and an awakening among the people of the States. The Congress objective in regard to the States is clear. The independence of India includes the States, and the people of the States must have the same freedom as those who live in other parts of India. Our movement for freedom includes in its scope all the States. While the objective is clear, there has been some doubt as to the way of approach to it by the Congress. Some have advocated a policy of non-interference by the Congress in the States, leaving it to the State people to shoulder the burden of their struggle. Inevitably that burden must fall on them, but it is neither possible nor desirable for the Congress to keep aloof. We can and should prevent the name of the Congress being exploited, but the Congress is vastly interested in every struggle for freedom in the States and, wherever possible, it has to give its support. The States are dark and unwholesome corners of India, where strange things happen and people disappear leaving no trace behind. During the past year, one of the most advanced States of India, Mysore, has gained an unenviable notoriety because of its attempt to crush an agitation aiming at responsible Government in the State. The A.I.C.C. passed a resolution condemning the repression there. This resolution was criticised by Gandhiji, but I think it was entirely in the competence of the A.I.C.C. If a State like Mysore behaves in this fashion, what shall we say of the other States?

We have now had six months' experience of the working of the Congress Ministries and life has not been easier for us because of the new problems that have faced us. The Ministries have functioned bravely in spite of enormous difficulties and have a substantial record to their credit. And yet we wish it was more. There are so many things that cry aloud to be done, so many abuses to go, so much leeway to be made good. A vast amount of the Ministers' time and energy is spent in getting little things done which the representatives of the old order do not like. The conflict inherent in the Constitution is always there in spite of all attempts to cover it up, and even though it may not see the light of day, it eats up this time and energy, and important work suffers. The old services, even with good-will, which is not always present, cannot be the agents of the great changes that the Congress wants to introduce. They have been brought up in a different tradition and their competence is largely confined to work in the ancient ruts of an irresponsible imperialist administration. An at-

tempt to leave the ruts fills them with apprehension, and where we demand and require a flaming enthusiasm for the new order, we get a reluctant passivity. It is difficult to carry on effective work in this way and our over-worked Ministers live a care-worn and exhausting life. They deserve our fullest sympathy in their thankless task.

FACTION SPIRIT IN CONGRESS.

"We see in India to-day a rapid development of social forces and sometimes of social conflict. The Congress, representing as it does different forces, itself becomes to some extent the forum for these conflicts. We have thus certain disrupting tendencies and at the same time the strong unifying tendency which has held us together for so long. I have no doubt that the unifying tendency must be made to triumph for any other outcome would do great injury to our cause. Much has happened recently before and during our Congress elections which has made many of us think hard and pained us greatly. I do not wish to discuss these matters here except to say that the spirit of faction is far too evident. Inevitably there is a Right Wing of the Congress and a Left Wing and various middle groups, though this simple classification sometimes misleads. An attempt to drive out the left, if successful, would be fatal, for it represents a vital part of the movement without which it would lose much of its flair and become increasingly wedded to petty reformist activities. It would spread confusion in the mass mind, more especially the peasantry, and thus weaken the Congress. I feel that some such attempt has been made

during recent months and it has created considerable bitterness.

"Certain leftist elements in the Congress and outside have also erred and thus themselves partly created a situation which has done them harm. There has been too much of a tendency to take advantage of a temporary mass excitement of their own wish, fanatics with the supposed support of the masses, sometimes a support of methods which are not in consonance with Congress policy and sometimes a support of wrong action for fear of losing influence with the people. Such a policy is likely to become adventurist and bring at least temporary failure in its train.

HOLD TO OUR ANCHOR

"We have to hold to our anchor and not allow ourselves to be swept away in these grave times by momentary excitement or by party strife or by desire of temporary gain at the cost possibly of the larger good. We have to remember that during these many years we have tried, not without success, to function politically on an unusually high ethical plane, and we have to live up to those standards of integrity in public affairs which we have so often proclaimed. We may not forget that non-violence is not a mere phrase for us, but a deliberate policy which we have adopted and pursued with remarkable results. It is true that many who talk loudly of truth and non-violence have little to do with either, and they use these terms for narrow purposes of their own. Nevertheless truth and non-violence have to be adhered to by us to the best of our ability. What will this game of politics be worth for if we lose our ideals and tarnish our integrity?

"We have seen recently a

strange and disturbing outburst of communalism. We have welcomed the new orientation of the Muslim League with its objective of independence. We welcome the rapidly rising political consciousness of the Muslims, which has sent large numbers of them to the Congress, and moved large number of others to function outside the ranks of the Congress. But the communalism that these latter have exhibited has been distressing, for separatism is always a sign of backwardness. But far more distressing has been the singular lack of decency and the ordinary standards of public life that has been in evidence. Violence has often been openly encouraged and has already led to some deplorable occurrences.

But this will pass and what will remain is the new awakening among the Muslim masses. It will pass if the Congress holds hard to its policy of treating all minorities not only with full justice but with generosity so as to gain their confidence and goodwill. It will pass because other and more vital problems confront us. It is the peasant who is beginning to denigrate India, and it is to him and his kind that we shall have to go again and again, and if we find favour in his eyes and give him relief from his age-long bondage, it is well with us.

"But it will not be well with us if we fail him and do not keep the promises we made to him.

"I believe as firmly as ever that only Socialism will solve our problems as also those of the rest of the world. But the fundamental tasks before us at present are two; to put an end to imperialism, and to end the relics of feudalism in the States and in our land system."—United Press.

IS A COMPROMISE POSSIBLE?

"Optimists" Hope Governors Would Find A Formula

VITHALNAGAR, February 16. Although the atmosphere in Vithalnagar has been electrified after reports about resignations in Bihar and the United Provinces and talk of "non-co-operation and direct action" is almost universally heard optimists are not wanting who believe that Governors may not accept Congress Ministers' resignations immediately and would make endeavours to evoke a compromise. An argument in favour of this wave of optimism appears to be the forthcoming budget sessions which are due to commence in about a fortnight in two Provinces.

Governors would, in any case, it is said, request Ministers to enable them to accept their resignations after the budget sessions are over.

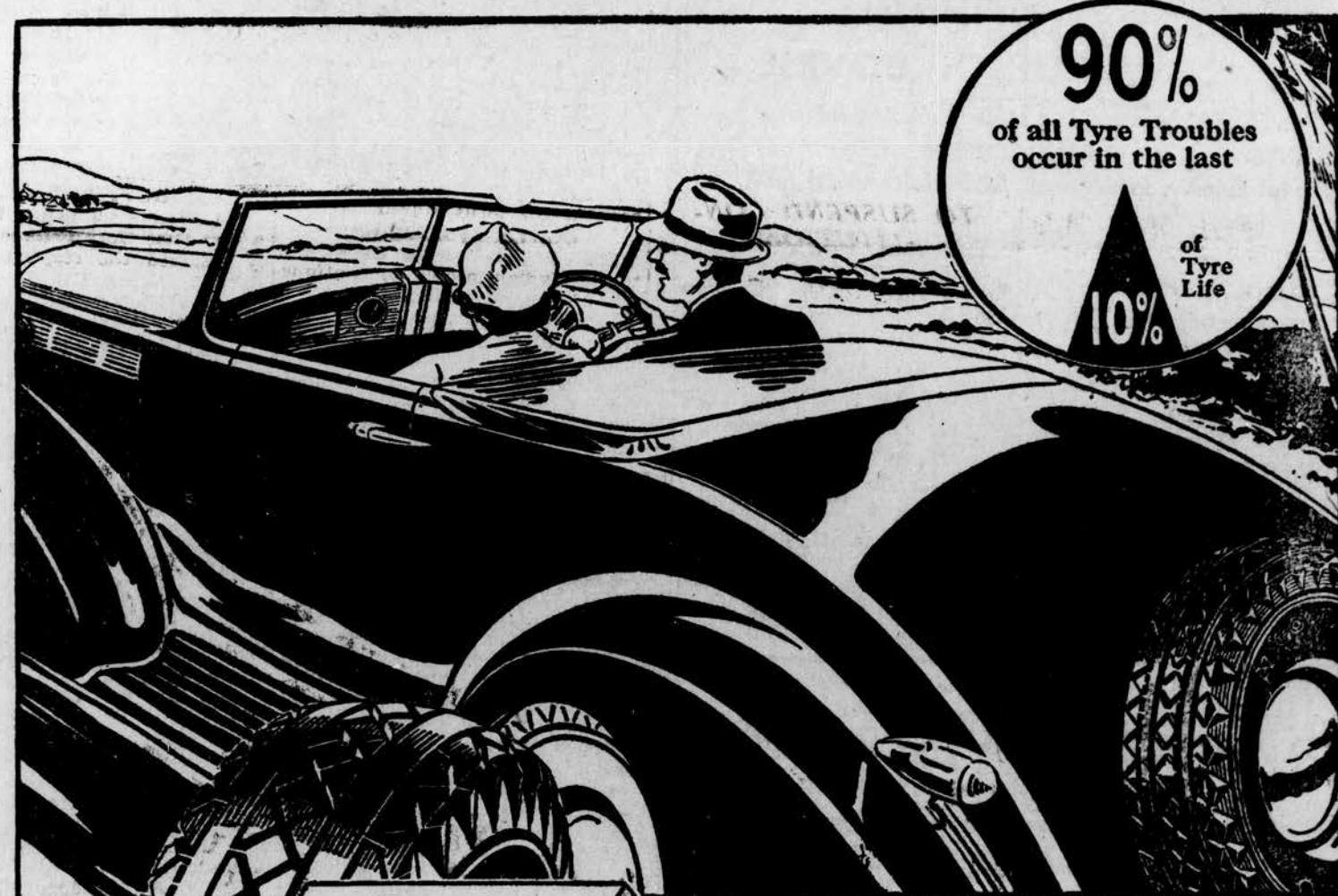
Meanwhile efforts will continue to evolve a compromise and British Government through the Viceroy would have apprised the reactions of Indian public opinion to the use of special powers by the Governor-General.

It is believed that unless British Government is determined to ignore Indian opinion and add to their troubles which are numerous enough within English shores and abroad, their ingenuity will evolve a formula which may find favour with Congress Ministers or High Command of the Congress.

Such optimistic circles engage themselves in arguing thus and conclude "the storm will pass away."—United Press Congress Special.

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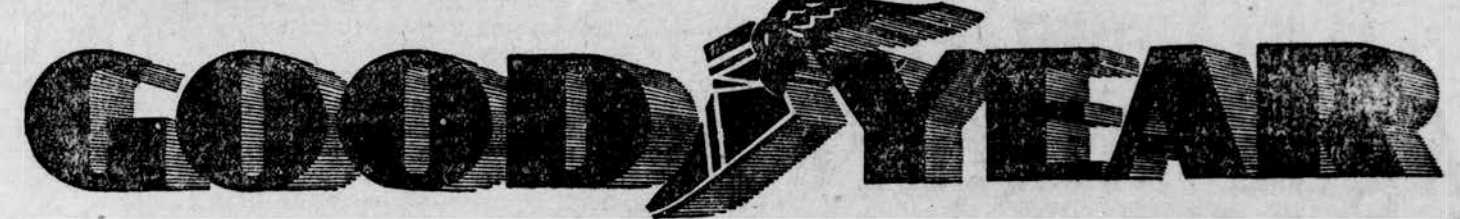
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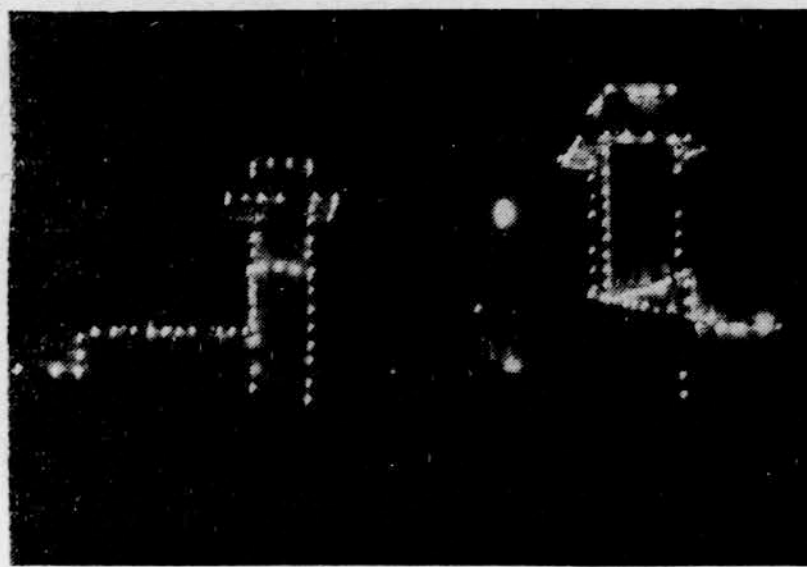
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A view of one of the Congress kitchens at Vithalnagar

News By Air Mail

Hitler To Postpone Visit To Rome?

Future Of Union Jack In South Africa

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON. There have been whisperings in Socialist quarters that, following the Independent Labour Party's rupture with Moscow and its very plainly worded abhorrence of the Comintern's activities in Spain, the I.L.P. and the official Labour Party will soon find themselves in political communion once more.

When Mr. Fenner Brockway's attention was drawn to this whispering, he said: "We would be prepared to re-affiliate to the Labour Party, if we had the conditions from that party which would enable us to maintain our revolutionary Socialist views." That would involve freedom on the platform, in the Press, and in the House of Commons. Co-operation in such circumstances seems to be impossible. But the all-governing consideration at Transport House is whether the I.L.P. "pinks" are less dangerous outside than inside the official fold.

SOVIET CHARGE AGAINST ITALY

A statement released through the official Telegraphic Agency contains a scathing criticism of the inaccurate manner in which the Italian Government has "explained" the causes of the present "payment quarrel" between Soviet Union and Italy.

The Italian communiqué accuses Russia of deliberately withholding the payment of debts amounting to "several dozen million pounds." No such sums were ever owed to Italy. The total sum of Soviet debts amounting to exactly £185,000 which is a very far way off from "several dozen million pounds." The sole reason why this account remains unpaid, is Italy's refusal to honour her own obligations contracted with the Soviet Government through the importation, on credit, of large amounts of oil and oil products.

HITLER AND ROME.

It is believed in political circles in London that unless feeling between Italy and Germany improves, there is every prospect that the projected visit of Hitler to Italy will be postponed.

News of preparations for the great visit has suddenly disappeared from the Italian press. Until a fortnight ago, the newspapers were daily publishing some new detail of the reception plans. Italians resented the German-Yugoslav secret talks and Berlin's attempt to come to terms with Britain without waiting for the recognition of Italy's conquest of Abyssinia. In Berlin, officials shrug their shoulders when foreign

by the fact that seven Italian troops ships have passed through the Suez Canal during the past few days with 11,360 Blackshirts reinforcements for Abyssinia. During the same period two Italian hospital ships with 1200 invalids on board passed through the Canal, bound for the Island of Rhodes.

PLACATING HITLER

According to City editors, in secret conference in London last week British bankers met to discuss financial ways and means of placating Hitler. Not all financial interests in the City are well disposed towards the scheme, but there is very powerful influence in its favour among those who believe that political benefits would follow the granting of loans and credits to Germany.

Financial magnates with a say in Conservative Party policy are going about telling their friends that if the Government could announce an agreement with Germany, its chances at the next election would be much improved. The man mentioned as most likely negotiating is Frank O. Tarks, head of the private banking business of J. Henry Schroeder.

NO ROOM FOR UNION JACK?

A report has reached London that speaking recently at the Forterville Cape Province, Dr. Malan, leader of the Opposition, stated that the only national flag of South Africa was the Union flag. The Union Jack was flown as a concession to those who were so imperialistic at the time of the passing of the Flag Act that they insisted on the Union Jack as a symbol of South Africa's friendship with England.

According to Dr. Malan, if the Nationalist Party ever attained power and proclaimed a Republic, the Union Jack would be done away with.

At last, there is a chance of the British public seeing a film of the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

The film, made by Mr. Eugene Castle, an American camera-man, has been shown in the United States. It has also been shown privately in London, but never reached the news theatres because it is said, political interests interfered.

A 16-mm. version of the film is in London, and copies are being made for circulation next month.

GERMANY AND JAPAN

I am told that in Germany there is a general dissatisfaction the way war is conducted by Japan against China. My informant, a German, writes to me: "One cannot help feeling anxious about the manner in which operations by the Japanese General Staff are conducted in China. The immense length of the front line makes the value of every new victory more and more doubtful." "Chiang Kai-shek's decision to avoid mass-battles and concentrate upon guerrilla warfare is undoubtedly a clever one. It will make the task of the Japanese more difficult. No soldier can preserve his morale intact fighting against an unseen, but ubiquitous enemy. An indefinite prolongation of the war, may well prove an impossible burden. Chiang's prophecy that 'Japan's fighting capacity must get exhausted soon' is not to be ridiculed."

GERMAN ARMS FOR FRANCO

A secret agreement providing for fresh supplies of German arms and war materials for General Franco and the landing of a new contingent of 50,000 Italian soldiers in Spain, has been concluded between Germany and Italy, according to well-informed sources here.

Two thousand negroes from the Spanish African colony of Ifni have been landed at Cadiz by General Franco and sent to the Teruel front. They are intended to replenish the exhausted ranks of Franco's Moors. The Italians were grotesquely decorated with nose rings.

POPE'S MOVE

I am told that His Holiness the Pope will go to Castelgondolfo either at the beginning of the spring or after Easter.

This news has come as a surprise to Roman diplomatic circles, as the Holy Father has never left Rome before May. It is generally believed that the Pope's decision is connected with his desire to avoid embarrassment during the presence of Hitler.

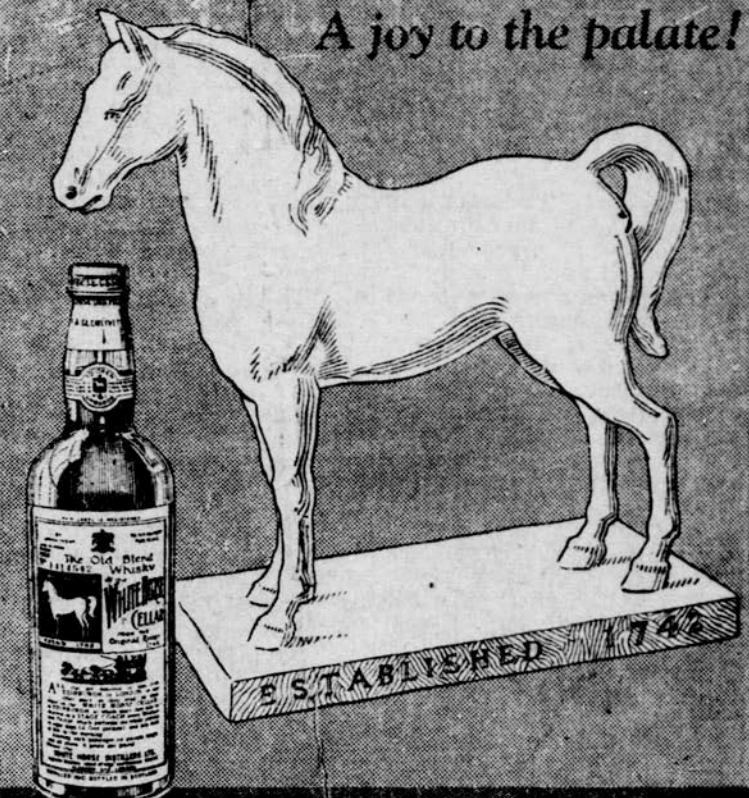
WOMAN NEWSPAPER OWNER

Mme. Paul Dupuis, who has let her chateau near Versailles to the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, is France's only woman newspaper owner.

With her brother-in-law, M. Pierre Dupuis, she represents the second generation of the family which runs the "Petit Parisien." On the death of her husband, Mme. Dupuis, who is an American woman of keen administrative ability began to extend the family newspaper interests. She was instrumental in founding the "Excelsior," a Paris evening newspaper with a circulation of 250,000, and other periodicals, and plays a personal part in their direction.

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Principles Of National Education

All-India Board To Be Set Up By Congress

(Congress Special)

HARIPURA, Feb. 16.

The Congress Working Committee has passed the following resolution on national education.

"The Congress has emphasised importance of national education ever since 1906 and during non-co-operation period many national institutions were started under its auspices. The Congress attaches the utmost importance to the proper organisation of mass education and holds that all national progress ultimately depends on method and content and objective of education that is provided for the people. The existing system of education in India is admitted to have failed. Its objectives have been anti-national and anti-social, its methods have been antiquated and it has been confined to a small number of people and has left vast majority of our people illiterate. It is essential, therefore, to build up national education on new foundation and on nation-wide scale. As the Congress is having few opportunities of service and of influencing and controlling state education, it is necessary to lay down the basic principle which should guide such education and take other necessary steps to give effect to them."

PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN

The Congress is of the opinion that for primary and secondary stages a basic education should be imparted in accordance with the following principles:—

- (1) Free and compulsory education should be provided for seven years on a nation-wide scale.
- (2) The medium of instruction must be mother tongue.
- (3) Throughout this period education should centre round some form of manual and productive work and all other activities to be developed or training to be given should as far as possible be integrally related to a central handicraft with regard to environment of child.

Accordingly the Congress is of the opinion that an All Education Board to deal with this basic part of education be established and for this purpose requests and authorises Dr. Zakir Hussain and E. Arayanayakan to take immediate steps under advice and guidance of Gandhiji to bring such a board into existence. In order to work out in consolidated manner the programme of basic national education and to recommend it for acceptance to those who are in control of state or private education. The said board shall have power to frame its own constitution to raise a fund and perform all such acts as may be necessary for fulfilment of its objects.—A. P.

Vithalbhais Statue Unveiled

Bose Narrates Experience Of Last Minutes With Great Patriot

VITHALNAGAR, February 16. "VITHALBHAI IS DEAD, BUT HIS MESSAGE LIVES, HIS HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS LIVE AND HIS DREAMS LIVE. WE ARE ALL HIS POLITICAL HEIRS. LET US ALL, THEREFORE, RESOLVE TO CONTINUE THE WORK THAT HE HAD SO VALIANTLY CARRIED ON IN HIS LIFE-TIME AND LET US RESOLVE TO WORK AND STRIVE TILL INDIA IS FREE," said Rashtrapati Subhas Chandra Bose unveiling the statue of the late Vithalbhai Patel in the Chanda Chowk this morning amidst deafening cries of "Bande Mataram."

The statue stands on a very high pedestal at the very entrance to the Congress Nagar and makes it look like a presiding Angel watching all the activities in connection with the present Congress session in his own home district of Gujarat.

Continuing Mr. Bose said, "After his incarceration in January 1932 his health broke down in jail and he was permitted by the Government to go to Europe to recoup his health. After a few months, when he felt better, he undertook a long tour in America with a view to advocating the cause of India's freedom. In the course of three months' hurricane tour he addressed no less than 80 meetings in America. Evidently the strain was too much for his weak health and by the time he reached England he was in a state of collapse.

During this critical period of his life it was my privilege to be at his bedside by day and by night. It was a rare experience of my life. What struck me most was, that throughout this period when he was suffering from excruciating pain he had no thought except that of India's freedom and how to advance it. I did not hear one unkind word from his lips about men and things.

On the contrary he spoke kindly of everybody. When I realised that he was sinking I often asked him whether he had any desire. Invariably he said he had none.

Whenever he had temporary relief from pain he would refer to his ideas about the future work for the liberation of India, specially in the matter of foreign propaganda.

The last moment I did not have the faintest idea of his deep affection for me. Only when he showed me his will in which among other things he called upon me to give effect to his ideas did I realise his affection for and confidence in me. I cannot tell you how greatly I was moved by such affection and confidence. Till the end he retained his consciousness when his last words were about his hopes and prayer that India may be free before long. Such was the great man—great patriot whom we lost in a foreign land four years ago.

"It was perhaps not an accident that one who believed in our work abroad lay down his life in a foreign land.—United Press.

MINISTERS WELCOME RELIEF FROM CONSTANT FRICTION WITH GOVERNORS

(From Our Special Representative)

My enquiries in the Ministerial circles of two Provinces: Bombay and Madras, regarding the constitutional crisis, do not show that there is any regret felt at the prospect of getting out from the present offices of Ministers.

It is, therefore, amazing to see how the Anglo-Indian section of the Press could spin out such yarns which must be considered as a complete misinterpretation of the attitude of the Congressmen in general and the Congress Cabinets in particular.

One Minister expressed the view that they would welcome resignation and would like to have the new constitution buried for ever, rather than carry on with constant heaviness of heart caused by the prospect of frequent interference of the Governors.

There is profound truth in the declaration of Dr. Khare, Premier of Central Provinces, that there had all along been friction in the Cabinet with the Governors of all the provinces without a solitary exception.

And yet—if only as a matter of solemn duty with which the Congress and the Provinces had charged them—the Ministers in

the seven Congress Provinces had carried on bravely and with firmness for six months, during which their patience had been very frequently tried.

To-day, the position is, that every Minister welcomes an opportunity to get out of office and to have a little breathing time, so much had been the pressure under which he had to carry on the administration of the Province.

It is a matter of tremendous relief to our over-worked Ministers, who were expected to put in the greatest amount of beneficial service, with the maximum

Gandhiji On Resignations

(Continued from Page 14.)

If message of Khadi had been properly understood where was the necessity to get things from Bombay, Ahmedabad and Paris. Where is the necessity of tooth powder and tooth brush in rural parts. All that I wanted has not been achieved in the Exhibition. After going round I have discovered five drawbacks, and I have informed Sit. Shankarlal Banker about these.

NEW ERA BORN?

Socialists may say that Gandhiji's age is gone and a new era is born. I have no fear on that account. If you believe in my principle you may follow it. But if you believe in it only for my sake along with my body you will burn away Khadi also. I have been preaching the mantra of Khadi for the last 20 years and my inner voice tells that I have not been preaching in vain. I will continue to preach it even if I were on my death bed. To-day, Bharatmata is definitely younger than when she was when I started preaching the message of Khadi."

MINISTERS IN VITHALNAGAR. Several provincial ministers including Sits Minsai and Subbaroyan have arrived.—A.P.

My idea of village Congress is difficult. I do not want you to spend seven and half lakhs of rupees as you have done here. I do not want you to spend more than Rs. 5,000. If the Congress President can travel in a bullock cart, why do you want cars and lorries? You have not understood the lesson of Khadi.

The Ministers in the United Provinces and Bihar have resigned. They are coming here. They are coming back to the place from where they went. They have been dethroned. But it does not matter. To-morrow Bombay will follow and then Madras and then the other provinces.

If you had imbibed Khadi spirit, the Governors would not have dared to defy the demands of our Ministers.

It is not a question of three or thirty political prisoners. Our Ministers were there to serve and as soon as they realised that they could not, they came out."

—United Press Congress Special.

Other Provinces May Follow Suit

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 16. During the course of his speech this morning at the Khadi Exhibition Gandhiji referred to the resignation of the Congress Ministry in Bihar and United Provinces and said "To-morrow it may be the same with Bombay and day after with Madras."

He paid glowing tributes to the work of the Congress Cabinets during such a short time they have been in office and observed "Whatever socialists and others might say our Ministers have acquitted themselves creditably."

"They were there to serve the people. As soon as they found they could not serve you they came out. This is a small affair. There is no sensation about this."

So long as people do not understand real potentialities of Khadi such things are bound to happen. It only demonstrated that we have no real power. Understand and imbib the lesson of Khadi, and Swaraj will be yours said Gandhiji.

Gandhiji spoke for twenty minutes. At the outset he satisfied himself by taking vote of audience

number of impediments in their way, that they would have to get out of a position of responsibility without power.

The Ministers are fully aware of the implications of the intervention of the Governor-General who was till recently harping upon the virtues of constitutional government.

The Bombay and Madras Ministers do not believe that the issue of releasing about 40 or 50 political prisoners in the four Congress provinces, is such as to call forth the intervention of the Governor-General under his special powers.

There is a feeling in political circles that the British Government desires to see a transfer of administration from the hands of the Congress to those of the Provincial Governors, and that section 126 (5) is only paving the way for section 93 of the Government of India Act which enables Governor to take charge of the administration of the Province after declaring that the constitutional machinery had failed.

The New Delhi Special Correspondent of the same Press goes one further and insinuates that the terrorists and men convicted of offences involving violence were sought to be released by the Congress, because, "it is argued, if Congressmen press for the release of these terrorists they can only be doing so because the men, though convicted of crimes of violence or of conspiracy to commit such crimes, were or are members of the Congress Party and committed their offences or prepared to commit the offences in prosecution of that Party's aims."

Th's in spite of the fact that Congress has been wedded to undiluted non-violence and that Mahatma Gandhi had explicitly ascertained that these prisoners had abjured violence.

This malicious and preposterous attack on the Congress by that section of the Press which had never lost an opportunity to denounce the Congress at every political turn that great institution had taken, is an unmistakable sign of the times, that in the near future the opinion sought to be influenced by that section of the press would be moulded on the lines indicated in the message, namely vilification of the Congress.

A DIG AT SOCIALISTS. Gandhiji had a dig at Socialists also, who maintained that Gandhiji's influence was waning. He concluded by saying, "IF YOU DON'T FOLLOW ME WITH FULL UNDERSTANDING AND IMPLICATIONS OF KHADI, THEN YOU WILL ABANDON KHADI IMMEDIATELY AFTER BURNING MY BODY, WHEN I DIE."

These words produced an electrical effect.

that his speech in Hindi would be understood by them. In reply to suggestion made by a member of the audience before his speech commenced that this meeting in view of its importance should have been held in a place to which there could be free admission so that Kisans who could not afford to pay entrance fee of two annas to the Exhibition grounds could also have attended. Gandhiji said that he appreciated the viewpoint of questioner. But after all he was a bania and salesman. He was content that many would fall into his "trap" and purchase tickets and come in to hear his speech and thus serve two purposes namely, seeing Exhibition and also hearing his message which they should take to millions outside.

Besides he was in weak state of health and it would be difficult for him to address a huge audience. After all they were not yet trained to the extent where lakhs could gather in a disciplined manner so that his voice could reach every one of them.

My idea of village Congress is difficult. I do not want you to spend seven and half lakhs of rupees as you have done here. I do not want you to spend more than Rs. 5,000. If the Congress President can travel in a bullock cart, why do you want cars and lorries? You have not understood the lesson of Khadi.

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—United Press Congress Special.

Mahatma Laments Failure To Realise Khadi's Significance

(From Our Special Representative) HARPURA, Feb. 16.

The unusually large crowd that had assembled on the Exhibition grounds this morning apparently knew that Gandhiji was going to make an important political pronouncement on the latest developments. There was tense silence when at ten minutes to nine Gandhiji, accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, entered the platform with grave looks. Subhas Bose and a few other members of the Working Committee were also present, possibly expecting Gandhiji to say something on the resignations of Bihar and the United Provinces Ministers.

Precisely at 9 Gandhiji began his 20 minutes' impassioned and thought-provoking speech, which alternately rose to a high pitch considering his weak health, and sank into deep thoughtful whispers, which reached the farthest row of the audience, through a powerful microphone.

The speech, coming as it did, immediately after Ministerial developments, was listened to with pin-drop silence by thousands, expecting some hint about the future political programme.

FUTURE COURSE UNDECIDED. YET? He did not disappoint the expectant crowd when he referred to the resignations of Ministers. But he left it to them to think for themselves about the immediate future. Obviously Gandhiji had not yet decided what course he would advise the Working Committee and the Congress to take. His speech, however, seemed to prepare the people for something serious.

Although Gandhiji dwelt lengthily on the message of Khadi it was not the usual Khadi speech. He scolded the nation for failing to understand the significance of Khadi. That failure cost India her Swaraj, he said. That failure had led to resignations by the Congress Ministers. If the people had understood the significance of Khadi, Governors would not have dared to defy the demands of the Ministers, who were in office not because they were able men, but because the nation was behind them.

A DIG AT SOCIALISTS. Gandhiji had a dig at Socialists also, who maintained that Gandhiji's influence was waning. He concluded by saying, "IF YOU DON'T FOLLOW ME WITH FULL UNDERSTANDING AND IMPLICATIONS OF KHADI, THEN YOU WILL ABANDON KHADI IMMEDIATELY AFTER BURNING MY BODY, WHEN I DIE."

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1938

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THE BEST CIGARETTE OF ALL

PREMIER KHER AT RATNAGIRI

A Busy Day: Receives Addresses Galore

(From A Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, Feb. 15. Hon Mr. Kher, Premier, arrived at Ratnagiri on Sunday evening. He was received by the Congress Committee and District officers. Huge crowd of seven thousand persons formed a procession from harbour to his home. He was profusely garlanded and various places "en route" were decorated with Laxmi Chowk a huge meeting was addressed by the Premier who was garlanded by about 50 institutions. He made a stirring speech, in the course of which he said the Congress was working for the greatest good of the greatest number. The Ministry was severely criticised by all parties, that proved the Ministry were right. He made a fervent appeal to the youth to sink minor differences, rise above petty squabbles, and work for national freedom.

On Sunday the Premier visited industrial school and Mahila Vidyalaya and expressed satisfaction at the progress of the Manila Vidyalaya. He also visited the deaf and mute school and was pleased to notice the useful work done there. Thereafter he visited Balawant Press where he addressed a select gathering of elite citizens. He pleaded for equal opportunity to all. He believed in bloodless peaceful revolution.

MEETS CONGRESS WORKERS. Thereafter the Premier visited the Congress Office where he met about 100 Congress workers and sympathisers and exhorted Congress workers to be disciplined.

CONGRESS GENERAL SECRETARYSHIP

Why Jawahar Is Not Inclined To Accept It

(Congress Special Service)

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 15. From talks with those in touch with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it is gathered he is unlikely to accede to the request of the Congress Working Committee Members to accept the General Secretaryship of the National Congress.

It appears that the main reason for his disinclination to accept the position is that he is likely to take a trip abroad for personal reasons for rest after continuous hurricane touring for two years and writing books.—United Press.

like Western nations. At noon the Premier was treated at dinner by Mr. B. N. Gokhale at whose special request he came here to unveil Dr. Gokhale's portrait. About 100 guests attended the dinner. The afternoon was devoted to interviews, private and public. At three the Premier attended an at home party given by District Judge, Mr. Shaikh, at 5 in the evening he visited the Government High School for the unveiling Ceremony of Dr. Gokhale's portrait. Dr. Gokhale has donated about Rs. 20,000 for founding scholarships for open competitive examinations. The Premier applauded the charity of the donor in founding useful scholarships. Mr. B. N. Gokhale thanked the Premier.

The last function the Premier attended was an at home given at the Indian Co-operative Company's office.

Ban On Journalists

HARPURA, Feb. 16.

The seriousness of the discussions in the Working Committee about the future plans is indicated by the fact that rules governing the movements of press correspondents in the leaders camp were tightened up since the morning and no journalist was allowed to go anywhere near the camp.—A. P.

BUDGET PROVISIONS FOR VIDYA MANDIRS

NAGPUR, February 16. Provision for starting 166 Vidya Mandirs, two each for each Tehsil or the Central Provinces has been made in the next Budget.

The new schools are being started with a view to judge the practicability or otherwise of the introduction of Vidya Mandirs all over the Province. The Vidya Mandir Scheme has already been published in the Press.—United Press

ELECTION ENQUIRY

NAGPUR, February 16. The Bilaspur Rural Constituency Election Enquiry consisting of Mr. Justice Bose, Mr. Justice Clarke, the Sessions Judge, and Mr. Brama Rakshas, Advocate, will commence its sitting at Bilaspur on April 25th next.—United Press.

GWALIOR.—To remove the dearth of residential quarters at the Criminal Tribes Settlement in Mungaoli, the Gwalior Darbar have been pleased to sanction ample funds for construction work, in which the settlers themselves will be engaged.

JOAN BLONDELL



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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1938

No Question Of Release Of 3 Or 30 Prisoners

Governor's Interference Inexplicable Says Mahatma

Crisis Would Not Have Come If They Had Understood Significance Of Khadi

VITHALNAGAR Feb. 16.

"It has happened in Bihar and U. P. to-day; it may be Bombay to-morrow and Madras the day after," declared Gandhiji speaking at the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, this morning. Gandhiji added: "We accepted, and Ministry for the sole purpose of serving the people, and we have come out for the same reason. What does it matter whether it is a question of the release of three prisoners or 30 prisoners. It is the principle that counts. What is the use of being a Minister if he is not able to release prisoners? If I am really a Minister, and I am supposed to have the power why should the Governor interfere when I have decided to release the prisoners?"

Gandhiji added: "I propose to speak to you on khadi. In Gujarat there was a great poet Narsi Mehta. One of his famous poems was if man has not understood the message of his soul (inner voice) life is useless. Similarly if you have not understood the philosophy of khadi whatever efforts you may make to push up khadi it will be useless. Whether rich or poor, whether thief or prostitute, there is no difference so far as wearing of khadi is concerned. Even in those bye-gone days when only cloth available in India was khadi, all wore khadi, irrespective of status of life to which they belonged. I have always maintained that khadi is real Swadeshi. Our freedom depends on hands spun thread. People say it is exaggeration, but it is not so. Even to exaggerate is saying an untruth, and I claim to be Satyagrahi I will not exaggerate."

I have said and I continue saying, that khadi alone will lead us to our salvation. If you all follow what I have been saying all these 20 years you will understand that what I aim is food and clothing in plenty in every house."

I am visualising a state where there would be none naked and starving."

In this connection Gandhiji said: "Our ministers in Bihar and United Provinces have resigned. There is nothing to be perturbed about it. It might happen in Madras to-morrow, Bombay and C. P. the day after. We accepted office for a purpose and we came out for same purpose. What does it matter whether it is three or 30 prisoners. This principle that

matters. It is not because of my personal ability that I became Minister. It was strength behind me that made me Minister. What is the use of my being Minister if I can't release a prisoner. Why should Governor interfere if I have power to release a prisoner. A Socialist may not agree with me on the question of khadi, but I have been preaching it for a long time. If all had understood the real significance of Khadi, Governor would not have dared to interfere."

Gandhiji added: Principles of truth and non-violence are interwoven with Khadi and there was no use wearing Khadi without clearly understanding its philosophy and significance."

Proceeding, Gandhiji referred to the Congress session being held at Haripura. His idea had always been that not more than 5,000 should be spent on rural Congress, but at Haripura, seven and a half lakhs had been spent, but what was that amount spent in furtherance of Khadi? cult. Don't think I am changing my view regarding the 5,000 limit. So long as we are prepared to hold the Congress session within this limit we can not claim to be real lovers of freedom. If it is real a rural Congress we are contemplating then where is the necessity of electricity and motor cars. I have gone round whole the Nagar, but I was taken round in car while Subhas Bose was driven in a bullock cart. After all I am greater than "Rastrapathi." For some reason or other seven and a half lakhs have been spent. I don't think it proper

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 3)

CHHATTARI MAY BE CALLED TO FORM CABINET

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.
The news of Congress Ministries resignation has come as a shock here.

I understand that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru watched the developments at Lucknow and Patna yesterday very keenly and made anxious enquiries about them. He is likely to throw his weight this time on the side of the popular Governments in the constitutional issue raised by them.

As expected, the U. P. Governor is reported to have again asked the Nawab of Chhattari to form a Cabinet. But it may not be so easy for the Nawab to defy the popular opinion this time and come to the rescue of the Bureaucracy.

Political circles, while regretting the decision, consider that, if the issue was to be forced at all, the Congress Ministries have chosen the right time to do it. For Provincial Budgets are still overhanging and any interim or minority Ministries will be completely at the mercy of the Congress Opposition and would have to relinquish office within one month. Suspension of Constitution would then seem inevitable.

It is gathered that Mr. Subhas Bose and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru both took up a strong attitude at the meeting of the Working Committee at Wardha.

Mr. Subhas Bose's point of view appears to have been that so long as the Congress Provinces had a single political prisoner confined in jails, it was difficult for them in Bengal and Punjab to criticise

Right Decision At Right Moment: C. P. Welcomes Developments

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Feb. 16.
The resignations of the Bihar and U. P. Congress Ministries have been received with grave anxiety in political circles of Nagpur.

The Left-wing political circles are satisfied with the strong attitude taken up by the Ministries, which they attribute to the combined influence of Subhas and Jawahar. They also suggest that in order to exert more pressure on the Viceroy concerted action on the part of other Congress Ministries is necessary, as they feel that the issue is no longer confined to Bihar or U. P.

Right-wing circles are eagerly looking forward to the decision of the Working Committee in the matter. They seem to hold the view that the growing unrest amongst peasants has brought the Congress leaders to view that sooner or later crisis must be created and that accordingly ministries, under instructions from persons placed in high command have seized the first opportunity to create deadlock. They further feel that if Congress goes to poll on this issue the whole country will solidly back it and the Congress will emerge more powerful than at present.

or condemn the non-Congress Ministries.

It is learned that Babu Rajendra Prasad too agreed with this view and said that this was a proper matter on which a crisis might be precipitated. So far as U. P. is concerned, the Governor had a very weak case for interference, as the Premier has made abundantly clear in his statement.

Bihar Governor May Suspend Constitution

PATNA, February 16.
THE RESIGNATION OF THE CONGRESS MINISTRY IN BIHAR ON THE QUESTION OF THE RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS RAISES AN ALL-INDIA ISSUE, NAMELY, INTERFERENCE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON PURELY PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS. THIS OPINION IS EXPRESSED BY SOME CONGRESS OFFICIALS.

Congressists generally feel that while they were agreed upon acceptance of office with the object of exposing the emptiness of the Constitution and wrecking it, they did not anticipate that it would materialise so soon without an effort on their part and on such a minor issue.

The general public opinion is however that the crisis has far outweighed the issue involved, namely the release of 23 political prisoners.

Uncertainty prevails in political circles as a sequence to the Ministry's resignation so far as the constitutional aspect is concerned and speculation is rife

whether the Governor would suspend part of the Constitution or call upon to form a Cabinet!

The Prime Minister spent half an hour with the Governor little after 8 p.m. on the latter desiring to meet him and, it is understood, parted most cordially.

Closely following the resignation the Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries also followed suit by submitting their resignations.

The Prime Minister and his colleagues spent a busy time till late at night disposing of files.

Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha and Dr. Mahmud left for Haripura at 2 a.m.—A.P.

Country On Tiptoe Of Expectation

All Congress Ministries To Resign: Everyone Waiting For Gandhiji's Order For Jailward March

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

HARIPURA, Feb. 16.

Watching the whirlwind political development of the last two days, one is reminded of those anxious days of 1931 when immediately after the sole representative of the Congress had participated in the Round Table Conference, the country was faced with a crisis which resulted in the foremost political organisation launching civil disobedience movement.

Anxiety is now no less but quite conceivably the present situation may not lead to same results.

It will be futile in the present state of flux to attempt any forecast of what would be left behind when the present storm has blown itself off.

In the midst of this turmoil the country, as always before, looks to its sheet anchor the unperturbed Mahatma sitting the palm leaved hut on the banks of Tapti. So far no one seems to have had an idea of what his reply is to the question "What is now on everybody's lips namely "Whither?"

Meantime the villager moves through Vithalnagar completely unaware of the fact that the Government which he has begun to regard as his own and his saviour and from which he has expected a lot may not be there a couple of days hence.

Reaction of the resignation of two Congress Ministries of different components of Vithalnagar was varied.

Socialists and other Leftists welcomed resignations and thought that the Congress High Command had taken correct decision in the matter, but ordinary delegates were of a different view.

Though staunch followers of the Congress, many of them felt that life of these Ministries should not have been cut short this way. They, however, feel that Gandhiji would not have advised resignation unless he had some good reason and cause for doing so. They express fullest confidence in Gandhiji and feel that he would give correct lead or whatever lead he might eventually be right and in the interests of country.

In view of the recent developments several resolutions drafted for Haripura session have lost a good deal of their significance, though the resolution about Federation gains greater importance.

It is held by some prominent Congress leaders that the Congress would be hereafter have greater freedom to resist imposition than they would have had with the seven Ministries functioning.

It is also considered possible that the recent change in policy about State subjects and the Congress might also be reviewed again but everything depends on what would be the next step that the Congress Cabinet will decide upon.

There is no doubt that the other Ministries will tender their resignation within a couple of days and leaders feel that there is no other alternative and there is absolutely no possibility of the

Congress entering into negotiations once again on the question of political as some people expect. With the Ministries out, the Congress would have to decide on some new course of action which might inevitably lead to a clash between Government and Congress.

As regards the governance of the seven Congress provinces several possibilities are discussed. It is considered possible that for the time being the Governors might there seem to be greater possibility to set up interim ministries. But of the constitution being suspended and Governors becoming dictators without any legislative help.

There seems to be difference of opinion among members of the Congress Working Committee regarding the immediate future programme of the Congress. In view of this difference leaders from either group held discussion with Gandhiji for more than an hour at night. Gandhiji has not expressed any opinion but heard both sides and their viewpoints. He is expected to give his advice to-morrow. But there is possibility of definite decision on matter not being taken till day after.

Congress leaders in Vithalnagar who feel that the next programme of the Congress would be once again filling in the jails. They feel sure that Government are not going to spare any efforts this time in putting as many Congressmen as possible behind prison bars within a few hours after the signal has been given.

There are others who believe that there is no such possibility for at least two months to come. The man to decide the future programme of the Congress as also the immediate political future of country has kept the thoughts to himself and has not yet spoken. Everything depends on him. Even his closest associates have failed in the past even to guess what he would say on momentous occasions like this. Even after he has spoken

several of them have failed to understand implications of his decisions immediately though they realise its wisdom later.

Would it be war or would it be peace? Twenty-four hours more should find an answer.

BORDOLOI SPEAKS OUT

Tremendous Political Changes Within Next Five Years

(From Our Correspondent)

TEZPUR, Feb. 14.

Tremendous political change is unavoidable within next five years since Congress rejected constitution and would not be satisfied with anything short of Constituent Assembly based on Adult Franchise. Constitution is full of evil spirits hence it is God ordained duty of every Indian to resist it.

Thus said Gopinath Bordoloi, Leader of Assam Congress Party, presiding over Sibsagar District Political Conference, held at Bokabil country side, nine miles off Sibsagar.

APPEAL TO MOSLEMS.

I appeal to my Moslem brothers, depressed and tribal ones, to know and feel what Congress did, does and will do and hasten to join it, for it is the organisation of the poor, the lowly and the down-trodden. Bordoloi was escorted to the Pandol on an elephant following three-mile long procession of Assamese Villagers and Nagatribals.

APPEAL TO MASSSES.

Mohanchandra Mahanta ex-Secretary of Assam Ryots Association exhorted the Masses to be politically minded and keep touch with political, economic and international problems facing them. Instead of frittering away their energies in less important subjects. The Conference adopted resolutions urging the release of political prisoners and abiding by Haripura decision on Federation and demanding Constituent Assembly.

U. P. Advocate-General To Resign

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.

Dr. Narain Prasad Asthana, non-Congress Advocate-General appointed on the recommendation of the Congress Ministry of U. P. will resign when he is officially intimated that the Congress Ministry has resigned.

Interviewed by the United Press, Dr. Asthana said in order to maintain the convention which they have all agreed to establish, he would join issues with the Congress Ministry and resign his post of Advocate-General when officially intimated of the Ministry's resignation.

It may be remembered that Dr. Asthana has not signed the Congress pledge so far although working under the Congress Ministry—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE



THE INVESTORS

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